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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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TAKE TEA WITH ME
AT
WISEMAN'S
TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp.

[2417

No. 18,820. 第一萬八千八百二十號 戊午年八月十二日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1918. 一拜禮 中華民國七年九月十六號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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In Bags 250 lbs. net
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

	Week Days.			
7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 "	to	9.30 "	"	10 "
9.30 "	to	10.00 "	"	15 "
10.30 "	to	11.00 "	"	15 "
11.30 "	to	12.30 p.m.	"	30 "
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 "	"	10 "
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	"	10 "
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	Sats. only	15 "
2.30 "	to	4.00 "	Every	30 "
2.30 "	to	4.00 "	Sats. only	15 "
4.00 "	to	6.00 "	Every	15 "
6.00 "	to	8.00 "	"	10 "

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Saturdays.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

Sundays.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 "	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 "	to	11.00 a.m.	"	10 "
11.30 "	to	12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to	12.30 p.m.	"	10 "
12.30 p.m.	to	1.30 p.m.	"	15 "
2.00 "	to	5.30 "	"	15 "
5.30 "	to	6.00 "	"	10 "
6.00 "	to	7.00 "	"	15 "
7.00 "	to	8.00 "	"	10 "

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1849

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 27 Local. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30		8.35			2.20	Weds., Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. 5.30	Weds., Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. 5.11		
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.45		1.17			3.53				
Shum Chun	dep.	10.30	8.06	4.20	11.46	3.04	5.40				
Sheung Shui	dep.		8.13	4.37	11.53	3.10					
Fanling	dep.		8.18	4.41	11.58	3.15					
Taipo Market	dep.		8.25	4.48	12.06	3.22					
Taipo	dep.		8.31	4.53	12.11	3.27					
Shatin	dep.		8.44	5.12	12.24	3.40					
Yaumati	dep.		8.56	5.23	12.36	3.51					
Hung Hom	dep.		9.02	5.32	12.42	3.57					
KOWLOON	arr.	11.10	9.05	5.35	12.45	4.00	7.20		7.06	7.30	8.55

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry (leave)	H.K.	6.35	7.55	8.05	10.15	1.05	1.35	2.45	5.05	5.01	7.15
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	8.20	10.25	1.15	1.48	3.00	5.18	5.13	7.25
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54		8.28	10.37	1.28	1.55		5.22	5.17	7.29
Yaumati	dep.	7.00		8.33	10.43	1.37	2.06		5.29	5.23	7.37
Shatin	dep.	7.11		8.45	10.57	1.53	2.21		5.42	5.35	7.50
Taipo	dep.	7.23		8.59	11.09	1.51	2.35		5.56	5.49	8.03
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27		10.05	11.13	1.55	2.39		6.00	5.53	8.07
Fanling	dep.	7.37		10.15	11.23	2.04	2.48		6.09	6.02	8.16
Sheung-shui	dep.	7.40		10.19	11.33	2.07	2.51		6.12	6.05	8.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.48			11.30			3.45			
SHEK LUNG	dep.		8.55	10.50				5.30			
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.		11.50	2.10				6.40			

Weds. and Sats. only. Saturdays excepted. Saturdays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00

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	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	250 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24 "	44 "

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Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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	No. 1.	7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Lifting Power				
Max. Length of Ship taken in	"	460 feet.	"	560 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	"	56 "	"	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	"	23 "	"	28 "

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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
MONDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

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In the Fourth Year—Anticipations of a World Peace by H. G. Wells	2.40
The Medical Annual 1918	7.00
The "Studio" Year Book of Decorative Art 1918	5.00
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Women and Soldiers, by Mrs. Alec Tweedie	1.75
The Stateman's Year Book 1918	12.50
Strategical Record Map of the Western Front	1.40
The Quest of the Face, by Stephen Graham	5.25
Map Work, by V. Seymour Bryant	3.50

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Under the management of
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VICTORIA HOTEL.
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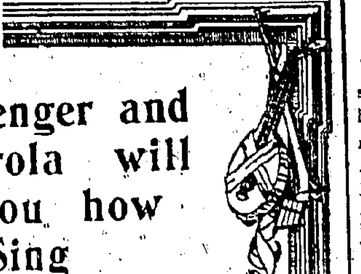

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

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Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[BY J. A. SPENDER.]

"Mr. Asquith showed his usual sure instinct when at the beginning of the war he declared the "extinction of Prussian militarism" to be the capital aim of the Allies. From that time to this events have been pouring meaning into that phrase, and we realise to-day that there can be no lasting peace and no guarantee for freedom in the world while the dominant military caste holds Germany in its grip and compels the rest of the world to seek safety in war and armaments. But we are beginning to understand also that militarism never can be extinguished until we have something else to put in its place. The differences and rivalries of nations are not likely to cease after this war, and if they are not to be settled by war or threats of war, there must be some other way of composing them. The most crushing victory over Germany will not give us this, or save us from a future war of revenge and the necessity, in the meantime, of arming ourselves to the teeth in order to insure against it. All roads lead to the conclusion that if militarism is to be extinguished it can only be by establishing in the world a new system of international relations which treat war as a crime against humanity, and provides a way of punishing and restraining the warlords and war-makers.

So when President Wilson came into the war he not only adopted the extinction of Prussian militarism as the chief of American war aims, but added to it the formation of a League of Nations to prevent war. The nations, according to this idea, are to enter into a solemn covenant with each other to submit all their disputes henceforth to arbitration and conciliation," to reduce their armaments to an agreed limit, and to use all their remaining forces and all other means, political, economic, and moral, against any nation which refuses peaceful means of settling its disputes, which prepares aggressive war, or exceeds the limit of armaments laid down by the League. That is the proposal in its simplest form, but many other things would grow out of it. The League, acting through its Council, would be the defender of small nationalities, the trustee of the undeveloped and unassigned regions of the world, and the centre for the joint discussion of subjects like tariffs, travel, wireless telegraphy, transport by air, which are more and more ceasing to be limited by boundaries. Starting with this negative idea of preventing war and armaments, it would gradually take on the positive settlement of questions which are now settled by war. It would not only forbid the Turks to massacre Armenians; it would also provide for them security and good government.

Four years ago it was the habit to dismiss all proposals of this kind as Utopian dreams. We had had Hague Conferences, which were little better than debating societies; we had tried reduction of armaments, to meet with a haughty refusal from Germany and her allies. Universal peace, said the Germans, was not only a dream, but a bad dream. War was a necessary medicine for humankind, and only the feeble and unmanly peoples refused to take it. Will these ideas survive the terrible experience which the nations are now having of the results of taking, or being forced to take, this terrible medicine? That is *the* great question before the world, and upon its answer depends not only the League of Nations but the future of civilisation. For, as Viscount Grey has just said in his powerful pamphlet, the nations must either learn or perish. When the war is over we must either have done with militarism or be delivered to it as never before in the world's history. For this war is only a mild war compared to what the next will be, when science has had a few years to develop the awful machinery now in use, and to devote itself systematically to the destruction of human life and property. If militarism continues, our armaments bill will, as Count Czernin said, be ten times as great after the war as before it, and between paying for the last war and preparing for the next our energies and our wealth will be so exhausted that we shall have nothing to spare for peaceful progress and the pleasure of life.

This is literally what faces all the nations and faces them the more imperatively every month the war is prolonged. Therefore I hope we shall not be told any more that the League of Nations is a visionary and impracticable idea. It is, on the contrary, the most urgent and practical question before the world. We have lived through hundreds of years of experience since 1914, and it must be manifest now to the most cynical and the most sceptical that persistence in the old ways will bankrupt civilisation and deprive human life of its meaning and value. When the world has got to this stage there is a call to all humane people, to all men of sense and foresight, to revise their old opinion, and to be prepared for new and bold ideas which offer relief from an otherwise desperate situation. Germany stands in the way, and until her military caste is in one way or another defeated and discredited, her Government will not only refuse to come in, but obstruct all proposals for securing law and peace in the world. The adhesion of Germany is necessary to the completion of a League of Nations, but until her people are emancipated from their war-lords and give a free and honest assent to its principles we can neither expect nor desire them to come in. The League of Nations is therefore for the present no pacifist formula, but a fighting creed, and—let me add—the most inspiring of all fighting creeds, since it looks to the good of mankind as a whole, and makes its battle-cry the deliverance of the world from the curse of war.

SWISS ECONOMIC HARDSHIP.

PRICE OF NEUTRALITY.

SHAKING OFF THE HUN.

Switzerland's consistent and clearly defined policy of neutrality, together with her central position as a source of supplies, within the limits of her capacity, for all belligerents alike, has undoubtedly conferred upon the country certain economic advantages, says the *Times* Geneva correspondent. But the lot of the peaceful in a world at war has its own disabilities and dangers. The Swiss have been compelled to bear their full share of the new and unforeseen difficulties imposed upon all neutrals as the result of Germany's indiscriminate warfare upon merchant shipping. The Republic has also been obliged to add heavily to its burden of public debt for purposes of national defence. When the war broke out the Federal Assembly, faithful to its time-tested traditions of self-reliance, authorized the Council of Seven to take such measures as might be necessary to ensure the Republic's safety, integrity, and neutrality. On August 2nd, 1914, the Army was mobilized, and six divisions were called out to guard the national frontiers. At the end of 1917 the war debt had reached rather more than 25 millions sterling, and, although the force under arms is now only about three divisions, the expenditure for national defence is still no small matter for a country whose total annual Budget before the war amounted to about £4,000,000.

It is evident that this burden of national debt must impose upon the Government fiscal and financial problems very similar to those that confront the belligerent Powers, and that their solution is not likely to be attained without serious disturbance of social and economic conditions. The question of future taxation, and especially the proposal recently put forward by the Socialist Party (and rejected by a popular vote) for a direct Federal levy on all annual incomes exceeding 5,000f. (£200), has already led to the expression of wide differences of opinion, and to a widespread reaction against bureaucratic centralization. The Federal Council proposes to recover at least half of the new war debt within the next few years by the taxation of war profits (up to 60 per cent.) and by the levy of increased income-tax from the wealthier classes on a progressive sliding scale. There will, moreover, be new levies of indirect taxation on spirits, tobacco, and other luxuries.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

The Government is justified in assuming that the country will be able to bear this increased taxation without serious inconvenience. On a conservative basis, the wealth of the nation is estimated to have increased since 1914 by at least twice as much as the war debt. In Switzerland, as elsewhere, the scale of wages and the cost of commodities have rapidly risen—in other words, the purchasing power of money has been greatly reduced. But Switzerland's real wealth, the productivity of the soil and industries, have not been impaired to the same extent as those of her neighbours, and her position in international trade is therefore likely to remain one of considerable and increasing advantage for some years. The average income of the Swiss citizen, expressed in terms of currency, has steadily risen, and must continue to rise in proportion to the gradual depreciation of the circulating income; he should, therefore, be able to pay his quota of war taxes with comparative equanimity. Apart from the large fortunes made by a limited number of contractors and *fournisseurs* for the belligerents, the position and prospects of the pastoral and industrial population have been improved by the steady increase in the prices which their produce commands. The strength of Switzerland's commercial and financial position as a whole is fairly reflected in the rates of exchange ruling between Berne and the belligerents' capitals. The Swiss franc is worth to-day more than twice as much as the Italian lira; that is to say, an Italian buyer of Swiss produce must pay for it the equivalent of twice as much Italian labour, or reserve of wealth, as he would have given three years ago. Similarly, the Swiss franc is worth more than the British shilling, and 30 per cent. more than the French franc. As matters stand, a Swiss investor can purchase 100 marks' worth of depreciated German securities for 72f.; and the end is not yet. It is true that the cost of living has materially increased (a writer in the *Tribune de Lausanne* estimates that a household which could live comfortably on 3,000 (£120) a year before the war now requires 5,000f. (£200) to keep up the same standard), but as the general average of comfort has not been sensibly reduced, except in the case of middle-class *rentiers*, it is fair to assume that the incomes of the industrial and agricultural classes have risen in equal proportion.

A DEPENDENT EXISTENCE.

But as the world goes to-day, an improved income does not necessarily mean prosperity; it may not even mean an assured supply of the necessaries of life. There are features in the economic situation of Switzerland which, for the individual as well as for the State, give considerable cause for anxiety. At an early stage of the war it was brought home to the Swiss Government, to the trading community, and even to the housewife, that the economic position of a neutral State—and especially of one that has no direct access to the sea—may easily become even more unpleasant than that of the belligerents. Swiss statesmanship, based on the traditions and experiences of 1870, had apparently never contemplated the possibility of being hemmed in by the conflagration of war on all four frontiers; it had certainly never anticipated the consequences which Germany's ruthless warfare upon all mercantile shipping has entailed upon neutrals. The leaders of public opinion who perceive the dangerous position in which the Confederation now stands, dependent for the continued existence of her industries upon German coal, and for her daily bread upon American wheat; those who know what sacrifices both Government and people have had to incur in order to maintain their neutrality and to avert a national catastrophe, are convinced that the country's future safety and prosperity must depend upon achieving economic independence.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SIMPLE HOUSES AFTER THE WAR.

LESS GAUDINESS AND LESS LUXURY ADVOCATED.

Lieut. J. Gordon Allen, R.E., F.R.I.B.A., writing to the *Daily News*, says:—A very large number of small houses must be built immediately after the war; for in this country, especially in rural districts, there has long been something of a cottage famine.

What is the coming dwelling to be like? It will undoubtedly be simple; for from simplicity comes efficiency, and simple articles are economical to make and also to keep in repair. To cover such every day commodities as fish-knives, furniture, and fireplaces with meaningless "ornament," as has been done in the past, adds only to their cost, not to their fitness or beauty.

In the future we must be content with less gaudiness and less luxury. Labour-saving houses are naturally more appreciated as servants becomes less easy to obtain; and the best types of modern domestic architecture clearly show a tendency to approach hospital construction. For example, if we avoid the use of dust-collecting moulding, round off all internal and external corners of rooms, and introduce glazed and washable surfaces wherever possible, we shall save both in household work and in the cost of repairs. Metal fittings, needing continual and laborious rubbing to keep bright, are a nuisance not worth while in the home.

All kinds of fitments—hat and umbrella stands, hinged wall flaps that can be set up as tables, seats, shelves, cupboards—are to be welcomed as economies in space and domestic labour. Upstairs, cupboards are superior to cumbersome wardrobes. Lavatory basins fitted in bedrooms are convenient and save much work.

Woodwork, since it splits and shrinks, and has to be painted regularly, is one of the most troublesome items in building construction. There is also a very grave shortage in the world's supply of timber. So, because of these and other reasons, substitutes for wood should be welcomed. Glazed tiles are cheerful-looking, and make excellent skirtings, window-ledges and picture rails. Instead of wooden floors, jointless composition flooring has proved a great success; it can be polished, and is now on the market in several colours.

Concrete is without doubt the building material of the future. The aggregate—gravel, clinker, and the like—can be obtained nearly everywhere, so that much of the cost of transport is saved, cement not being a bulky material. Cement thus becomes a most important commodity to the building trade, and prices should be watched by future Governments.

There exists a very general conviction, even in the German-Swiss cantons, very similar to that which has begun to find utterance in Great Britain with regard to Germany's methods of peaceful penetration—a conviction that may be summed up in two words:—"Never again." The Swiss have now become alive to the risks which, while confident in the blessings of *Kultur*, they incurred by allowing themselves to become dependent upon Germany's good will for their coal supply, and by failure to take such steps for the development of their own resources in water-power as would have relieved them of that dangerous dependence. Similarly it has been brought home to them that a country which enjoys no direct access to the sea, and which depends upon seaborne supplies to feed its industrial population, may well find itself in a parlous state hereafter should the war of armies be followed by a war of tariffs and restricted raw materials. For this reason the Swiss Government looks to the future by international agreements to establish the Republic's right to through-transit access to the sea for Swiss vessels, and to develop Swiss navigation on the Rhine and the Rhône.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

The crucial fact of the situation in Switzerland to-day is, that if by any chance America's promised shipments of wheat should not come forward, the country (which needs 30,000 tons a month) would have to choose between the alternatives of famine and an appeal to Germany for assistance on German terms. The present reserves of grain amount to about two months' consumption, and the harvest is estimated to provide for about 2½ months more. The immediate situation creates no serious anxiety, but there have been moments when it threatened to become critical. After the entry of the United States into the war, when the German-Swiss Press was denouncing President Wilson and everything American, and again during the negotiations for the coal agreement recently concluded with Germany (before France came forward with the offer which compelled Berlin to take something less than her full pound of flesh), there was no little perturbation at Berne. Everything possible has been done by the Federal Government to increase the cultivation of wheat and other cereals, but the results are comparatively small. It is probable that the total food production of the Republic is no greater, on the whole, to-day than it was in 1914, because the cutting off of imported cattle foods and of fertilizers has necessitated a very considerable reduction in the stocks of dairy cattle.

In Switzerland, as elsewhere, there is evidently no possibility of separating the economic from the political problem, either now or in the future. It is inevitable that, after the war, Germany will endeavour to recover as much as she can of foreign trade, and that, in her keen struggle for markets, she is not likely to do anything to facilitate the competition of Swiss industries. On the contrary, she is certain to do everything in her power to force Switzerland into the Mittel-Europa combination, which for the Republic would mean political and economic vassaldom.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY

ABSENT COMPLAINANTS.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with obtaining $40 from two Chinese farmers on the pretext of obtaining employment for them in Hongkong.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for defendant, applied for his client's discharge, as the complainants were not present in Court.

Mr. Wolfe accordingly discharged the defendant.

AN HEIRLOOM FORFEITED.

Two Japanese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with disorderly conduct. One of the defendants pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

The first defendant stated that in company with three friends he went to Wanchai. He paid the rickshaw hire for all his friends to one coolie, who ran away with the money. The other three coolies then demanded payment and when he gave them 50 cents to divide between them his friend scolded him. During the altercation two of them were arrested.

Sergeant McWalter said that the second defendant was very noisy at the Station. This the second defendant admitted.

The Magistrate fined the defendants $2 each for being disorderly. The first defendant was mulcted in an additional $5 for possession of the dagger, which was confiscated by the Police.

The first defendant said the dagger was an heirloom and had been in his family for several generations.

The Magistrate replied that if the dagger was an heirloom defendant could apply to the Captain-Superintendent of Police for a permit for it, and if this was granted he (the Magistrate) would reconsider the forfeiture of the weapon.

SNATCHING CASES.

A Chinese was charged with snatching $4 from another Chinese in Queen's Road.

Sergeant Pitt stated that complainant was walking along Gilman's Bazaar on Friday when the defendant and another man bumped into him. Complainant felt his pocket and found that his purse was gone. Defendant, who was standing near by, was arrested and the purse was found in his possession.

Defendant stated that he picked up the purse and was examining it when he was arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

Two Chinese were charged with snatching a gold bracelet from a Chinese lady in Hing Hon Road, at Saiyingpun.

A witness stated that he saw complainant and a little child walking along the street and the defendants come up from behind and snatch something. Police whistles were blown and two Indian watchmen arrested defendants.

Corroborative evidence was given by other witnesses.

Mr. Wood sentenced each defendant to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

During the next Patrol Period, and probably as a temporary measure only, extra duties in uniform and in plain clothes will be required in certain districts. Warning Officers have been duly advised.

STRENGTH.

P.-c. 607 Graca is invalided out.

P.-c. 25 Chan Shiu Hang is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

September 14th, 1918.

A GERMAN CIRCULAR.

"Cathedrals destroyed, four; rendered unserviceable, eight; churches, destroyed, twenty-seven; rendered unserviceable, thirty-four; total, seventy-three." This is not, as might have been supposed, an Allied statement of German "frightfulness," it is a calculation made by Germany herself in a circular that is being distributed in Spain. The mixture of childish glee with brutality is peculiarly Teutonic, and the circular is issued as "a useful warning to neutral countries"—such as Spain—which may be "still thinking of siding with the Allies." But the German statistician is too modest. Those who have been at the Front know better than to believe that the Boche has injured or destroyed only seventy-three churches. That he has stolen 523,000 bottles of champagne we can well believe; but nothing will make us credit his statement that he has purloined only 5,000 watches and 3,705 umbrellas. There is something wrong, too, with the beggarly show of 1,376 silver spoons—a brace of "express robbers" in the Far West could do better than that. Yet, when all allowance is made for German modesty and disinclination to boast, the circular remains the most curious indication of Teutonic mentality which we have come across.—*Ex.*

ENTERING THE SWEPT CHANNEL.

BRITISH SKIPPER FINED $250.

At the Marine Court, on Saturday, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, Captain W. McDonald, of the s.s. *Singan* was summoned for entering the swept channel, while sweeping operations were in progress on Sept. 11th. The agents of the *Singan* are Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

The officer in charge of the sweeping operations stated that on September 11th at 6.20 a.m. when the sweepers had turned to seaward, towards Waglan, he sighted the *Singan*. She appeared to be hove-to about a mile and a half from the outer buoy. The visibility was clear for between three to four miles. The *Singan* came ahead, and as she was approaching the channel he hoisted the signal and started blowing a double whistle. He was steaming back at the time, just behind the sweepers. The *Singan*, however, took no notice and entered the channel, rounded the seaward buoy, and proceeded down the strait. Witness continued to blow his whistle and then, detaching his launch from the sweepers, steamed towards the *Singan*, which had placed herself across the track of the sweepers, as they were completing their turn, and prevented No. 2 sweeper from taking up her allotted position, by obliging her to continue her course to starboard in order to avoid a collision. The *Singan* thus rendered the outward sweep incomplete and the sweeping had to be done over again. He ran alongside the *Singan* and, hailing her through a megaphone, asked the master why he did not obey the signals. The master replied that he was under the impression that he was allowed to follow the sweepers, and added an expression of regret at the inconvenience caused to the sweepers.

A sailor stated that he saw the *Singan* entering the channel, and from the course she was following it looked as if she would collide with the sweepers. A signal was hoisted, and the sweepers had to change their course, as the *Singan* continued down the channel.

Commander Beckwith: If the *Singan* had kept on her course would there have been a collision?—Witness: There would have been one.

Captain McDonald stated that on the day in question his ship was drifting slowly towards the swept channel. The weather was hazy and not clear as stated by the officer. He noticed the outer buoy and the trawlers at the same time. There was another steamer—he believed it was a Chinese vessel—just opposite his ship. He was then about five ships' lengths from the sweepers.

Commander Beckwith: You saw the sweepers inside the channel when you were outside. Why did you then enter the channel?—Defendant: I could not alter the vessel to starboard as the other vessel was on my course. Owing to the precarious position of my ship I could not do anything but that which I did.

Commander Beckwith observed that defendant could have waited till the other ship moved away. It was only a matter of waiting twenty minutes. The regulations stated that no vessel could enter the channel while sweeping operations were in progress.

Defendant replied that at the moment, fearing a collision with the other ship he thought the best thing would be to get round the buoy. He knew that vessels were not allowed to enter the channel while the sweepers were there. On the last occasion he entered the channel—it was early in the morning—there were no sweeping operations in progress.

The officer interposed with the statement that the other steamer was proceeding outside the channel; she was about half-a-mile away from the sweepers.

Witness: The vessel was hanging on to my vessel.

Commander Beckwith remarked that defendant had given the officers a lot of trouble.

Defendant replied that he had no intention of interfering with the sweepers.

Commander Beckwith: I know you had no intention. We want more intelligent co-operation. The sweepers are always being interfered with owing to the stupidity of masters—I use the word "stupidity" advisedly—who will not co-operate intelligently with the sweepers. Your statement does not clear you from the fact that you did enter the channel while sweeping operations were in progress.

In reply to a remark by Commander Beckwith, defendant said: This is the second time I have been here and I have not received any notice relating to the matter as yet.

Commander Beckwith observed that the notices were the same to-day as published four years ago.

In reply to a further question, defendant stated that he obeyed the signal, but moved off before it was lowered. Whatever he did, he did for the best. There was a risk of collision. If the Chinese steamer had not been there at the time he would not have been standing in that Court.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

Captain McDonald then gave a demonstration of the position of his vessel at the time of the incident. From this it was noticed that his vessel was inside the channel at the moment.

Asked why he did not either take the eastern or western side of the channel, witness replied that at the moment, there was another steamer on the western side. He did not want to inconvenience the sweepers. He had to swerve round the buoy to avoid a collision.

Commander Beckwith observed that he was not going to teach masters their business. The Captain would have been justified in entering either side of the channel.

Witness replied that he had been forty years a Captain and this was the first occasion that he had appeared before a Court, and he hoped it would be the last. He wished to do his duty by all.

Commander Beckwith said the channel must be given a wide berth when sweeping operations were in progress. That was what he wished to make masters of vessels understand.

Defendant said he knew the channel was being swept for their benefit. If his vessel met with an accident outside the channel he would get into trouble.

Commander Beckwith stated that witness might have waited till the channel was swept if he did not wish to use either side of it.

Defendant said when the signals were hoisted he was under the impression that they were for the trawlers. To avoid trouble, however, he stopped his vessel.

Commander Beckwith observed that defendant must have forgotten the regulations.

Defendant: When the signals were hoisted I got out of the channel as fast as I could: my own counsel says that everything I did I did for the best.

Commander Beckwith: Are you quite clear in your mind now that you did enter the channel?—Defendant: After hearing you, I suppose it was so.

Commander Beckwith observed that defendant should post up the regulations in some prominent part of the ship so as to be able to consult them when occasion demanded. He found defendant guilty of the offence. The maximum fine was $800, but taking into consideration the fact that it was a first offence, he would fine defendant $250, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

The fine was paid.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S FETE.

A night fete was held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday, when a large gathering assembled to witness some interesting events and listen to a bright selection of music by a Filipino Band. The arrangements left something to be desired, and doubtless the Committee will improve upon them in the future. Much time was wasted needlessly between the events, while a noticeable feature was the unsatisfactory handicapping.

The Judges were Lieut. A. E. Hall, Messrs. A. Silva Netto, A. V. Barros, T. Meek, A. A. Alves and J. Stewart. Mr. H. E. S. Alves acted as starter, while Messrs. T. Meek, W. Anderson and J. Lyon acted as time-keepers.

The two lengths' handicap went to R. Tatam, a very promising swimmer, who would have improved on his time of 29 2-5secs. if he had not lost a couple of seconds in starting. Lyon, the hero of the recent Cadet Corps aquatic sports, was a close second.

The ladies' event resulted in an easy win for Miss D. Morris, with Miss M. Ramsay a good second. Miss Morris was loudly cheered for the plucky way she finished.

The girls' event was won by Miss Esme McConnell, thanks to a very liberal handicap.

The team race ended, as expected, in a win for Logan's Five, with Silva's Five a close second. Logan proved an easy winner of the "Running Header."

The full results were as follow:—

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (open).—1st heat, Laing; 2nd heat, Tatam; 3rd heat, Lyon; 4th heat, C. E. Remedios; 5th heat, J. Soares; final: 1, Tatam (29 2-5secs.); 2, Lyon.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Ladies).—1, Miss D. Morris; 2, Miss M. Ramsay.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Girls).—1, Miss Esme McConnell; 2, Miss Enid McConnell.

TWO LENGTHS TEAM RACE.—1, Logan's Team (Logan, Tatam, Franco, Soares and A. W. Rozn); 2, H. J. Silva's Team (H. J. Silva, D. Laing, Marcal, F. L. Silva and Barros).

RUNNING HEADER from Spring Board (Members).—1, A. Logan; 2, J. Stewart.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—1, T. L. Silva, nominated by Miss Barette; 2, G. Carvalho, nominated by Miss P. Almada.

BOYS' RACE (2 Lengths handicap).—1, Jack (30secs.); 2, Laing.

A water-polo match between the V.R.C. and the Services concluded the programme. The V.R.C. team, who were evidently used to each other's play, proved much the better side, and won by 4 goals to 2. The winners scored 3 goals in the first half, thanks to some very fine play by Logan and Marcal. In the second half the V.R.C. scored another goal before the Services put on a spurt and scored two goals. The teams were as follows:—

V.R.C.—A. Logan, C. A. Rodrigues, A. V. Barros (Capt.), A. S. Ellis, S. A. Marcal, J. Stewart, and G. A. Carvalho.

The Services.—J. C. Pullen (R.N.), Lieut. A. E. Hall (Capt.), Br. Moody, Sergt. Talfourd, W. Burley (R.N.), Sergt. White, and E. J. Hayward (R.N.).

GREAT BRITAIN IN WAR TIME.

THE WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A. HUTS.

INTERVIEW WITH AN OFFICIAL CINEMATOGRAPHER.

An interesting visitor to Hongkong is Mr. F. J. Lawes, who is making a tour of the world on behalf of the International Y.M.C.A. of Gt. Britain. Mr. Lawes, who has seen two years' service in France and Italy, was engaged for most of that time in taking cinematograph pictures for the War Office, and many of the big British official war films have been produced under his superintendence. He has had some very exciting experiences when filming the real activities of the war, and was retired from service owing to a breakdown in health.

Mr. Lawes spent some weeks in the United States and Canada, taking pictures of the manifold activities of the Y.M.C.A. there for exhibition in Great Britain, where the work of the Association is not fully understood. He also took several hundred feet of pictures of the training camps, etc., for the authorities. In Shanghai Mr. Lawes took some very interesting pictures of the big Chinese Y.M.C.A., and in Hongkong he filmed a volley-ball match at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., as well as the physical drill of the Chinese lads of the Y.M.C.A.

From Hongkong Mr. Lawes goes to India, where he will stay a year, with his headquarters at Bangalore. In India he will not only take pictures of the activities of the Y.M.C.A., but also of the training camps, for the authorities, and a series of pictures of Indian national customs for screening in Britain. He will then go to Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and Africa, where his work will mainly be to obtain pictures of the training camps and bases.

Mr. Lawes is spending a fortnight in Hongkong. He delivered an interesting lecture at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Friday night on his war experiences. There was a very large gathering of Chinese present, and the lecture proved more interesting than the usual war addresses, because of Mr. Lawes' varied experiences both in the trenches and as a cinematograph operator.

Mr. Lawes gave our reporter some impressions of the war and an account of what the Y.M.C.A. is doing on the Western Front. He said:

When this war commenced in 1914 the only nation which seemed ready was Germany. We were and are a peace-loving people and had hoped against hope that the peace of Europe might be preserved. But it was not to be. Hope alone could not do it. Secret diplomacy failed to do it, and so the catastrophe suddenly burst upon an unsuspecting world.

Here it was—red war. Like Britons we accepted the fact, and in our slow matter-of-fact way we began to take off our coats and roll up our sleeves. In other words, we first of all finished our holidays, then went back to our cities, and, clearing up our business affairs, handed them over to the older men. Very soon our little pre-war army was despatched to France while the rest of us got busy making a new army.

Those were strenuous days. We tramped and marched and camped out and dug trenches all over the country, and we were so busy that we forgot to get ill, getting wet through every day and living under conditions that not one of us was used to. Then we went to France and to Gallipoli, to Mesopotamia and to Egypt, wherever the call of duty took us.

My wife and I went out to the scene of operations—she to nurse and tend the wounded, and I to take cinematograph pictures, to drive motor ambulances for the Red Cross, and to fix up electric installations. In short, we were to make ourselves generally useful doing all sorts of jobs. And our experiences are just typical of those of thousands and thousands of others—rooted up suddenly from peaceful occupations, closing up our businesses, leaving and selling up our homes, and just "doing our bit" around the world at the orders and discretion of our Government.

And now let me tell you what the British people have done and are doing—how they have risen to the great occasion, as everyone knew they would. It would be tedious to tell all about the early days—how we turned our smiling England into one huge war-making plant. Every man, and nearly every woman is engaged on war work of one kind or another, either actually in the army (we have women as well as men in the army) or else in the munition industries. Luxury trades and non-essential businesses are nearly non-existent, and where they are still struggling on it is under great difficulties, as we are too busy and too determined to win the war to tolerate men and women wasting their energies making goods that are not wanted, and we therefore tax them almost out existence or commandeer their *employés* and machinery for munitions.

Food conditions are wisely restricted and controlled. Everybody has what we call "ration tickets." With one ticket we can purchase a quarter-of-a-pound of margarine each week, with another ticket three-quarters-of-a-pound of meat each week, and so on. Nobody, however rich, can get more than anyone else. Our bread is made of rye and all other substitutes, as we are preserving our supplies of wheat. Smoking is almost impossible, as we cannot use our ships to carry tobacco. Our amusement places are very highly taxed, so as to discourage waste of money.

Then, as though all these troubles were not enough, we had almost nightly air-raids. As first we had Zeppelins—huge, picturesque and wonderful death-dealing machines, which flew over our cities with comparative freedom until we found a means of bringing them to earth. I well remember the first time a Zeppelin came down within a few miles of the camp where we were. It was a wonderful sight. The burning gas lit up the whole sky, and threw such a lurid glow over the landscape that people were more scared for the moment by the sight than they had been by the previous bomb-dropping. Soon we got so successful in grappling with these pests that the Germans gave up Zeppelin raids and substituted aeroplanes. Many and fearful are the air raids we have witnessed over London.

So, in a hundred ways, and in every phase of our national and domestic life, we are reminded that the nation is at war. To us who have always enjoyed the greatest prosperity and who have been free to do as we liked, all the restrictions constitute a revolution in our way of living. But that is only a part of the story. There is the great question of compulsory military service. Every man between the ages of 18 and 50 has either to go into the army or to do work of national importance. All men between these ages are medically examined and graded. No Grade 1 man may continue in civil life, not even in munition factories, unless he happens to be an expert in some technical work, and not even then if he is under 25 years of age. No Grade 2 man may continue in civil life. He is wanted for the army and is not even allowed in munition factories or Government offices unless he is indispensable. Grade 3 men may continue in civil life, if doing work of national importance, such as acting as special constables (half the day and best part of the night) or serving in the Y.M.C.A. All the men in our factories are men not wanted in the army, or men who have been discharged from the Army.

The women in the factories now number millions, and they are working very long hours, and doing important work, such as the making of intricate parts of aeroplanes, guns, shells, etc. You will begin to realise by all this how difficult we find it in Britain to continue to conduct the Y.M.C.A. Even though the Y.M.C.A. is doing very important wirk, and is recognised and assisted by the Government, we are not allowed to retain the services of any men between the ages of 18 and 50 who are required by the army.

In every British camp in France, Egypt and Mesopotamia will be found the good old Y.M.C.A. hut. These huts are large, easily moved, wooden houses of various sizes. In these huts are counters, behind which men and women serve coffee, cocoa and eatables of various kinds; in fact, almost everything required by the tired and hungry soldier. There are also billiard tables, games, gramophones, etc. Then there are what we call the "quiet" rooms, where men so inclined may rest or study or hold religious services. Also, there are writing-tables where writing paper, pens, etc., are supplied free of charge and every man is persuaded to write a weekly letter home. Thus the Y.M.C.A. serves as a link with home. Sundays the whole hut is given over to religious services for so many hours a day, and often the chaplain for the army camp will hold a service for the troops there.

Huts equipped in this way and served by all sorts of people, from the highest dignitaries of the Church down to ordinary people like myself, clad in uniform of plain khaki, with the Red Triangle on the arm, are to be found not only in active warfare zones, where shells fly over every few minutes and sometimes hit the huts "by mistake," but also at all the large railway stations in Britain and France and in all centres where men and women are making munitions, and in dockyards and seaport towns, to serve our sailors. We also have many fine, large huts in London and in other large cities to help and give lodging to men in uniform who may need help in a city to which they are not accustomed.

A novel feature in London is the International Y.M.C.A. Hut, where the soldiers of every Allied nation and British possession can make enquiries and obtain assistance through the medium of an efficient staff of interpreters.

Another interesting work which the British Government has asked the Y.M.C.A. to do in France is to meet, on arrival, and treat as our guests, the relatives of soldiers who have been seriously wounded. These relatives are asked to go out to our hospitals in France in every case where the medical authorities consider their presence will be helpful to the recovery of the soldier, and from the moment they set foot on French soil until the time they leave they are provided with travelling facilities and courteously treated in every way as our guests.

Another work which the Y.M.C.A. is doing day and night in France is giving away, I don't know how many thousands of cups of coffee to the men continually coming and going to and from the front-line trenches. Right up in these trenches the boys of the Y.M.C.A. will be found tucked away in dug-outs, serving out hot coffee just as fast as supplies and shell-fire and other things will allow.

You will readily see that all this work and organisation—and I have not mentioned half the work we are doing—needs a large and important body of directors, secretaries, clerks, etc., working in our offices and store rooms in London to keep it going. Then we have continually to raise funds and provide and equip huts in new caps, and replace huts which are continually being lost by fire caused through being hit by enemy shells. Besides all this we are not forgetting to keep in touch with the world movement and to do our work out in India and in the East, and so you find my wife and me making a tour of the Orient and spending a year in India photographing and taking cinematograph films of the good work which is being done.

We are going to India to help in the work which the Y.M.C.A. is doing in connection with our fine Indian soldiers—my wife to give her experience of assistance in canteen and hospital work, where necessary, and also to help me photograph and record the war activities in India, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE to CLUB SECRETARIES

AS

THE OPENING SEASON

FOR

FOOTBALL, CRICKET & HOCKEY

IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES MANUFACTURED BY WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, COLLEGES, AND SERVICE TEAMS.

18

Certain-teed Roofing

A "built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is backed with a definite *Guarantee*.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents,
Hotel Mansions, HONG-KONG. Missions Building, CANTON.

1185

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

—:o:—

CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE "KIDLET" BRAND

COMFORT, WEAR AND STYLE.

THE BEST FOOTWEAR FOR CHILDREN.

SHING KEE CO.
SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal. Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 22, Des Voeux Road West, HONGKONG

1270

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

DIAMOND and PEARL PLATINUM and GOLD BAR BROOCH. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to -
C. EDGCUMBE,
SNOWMAN & Co.,
York Buildings.
[2421

NOTICE.

MOW FUNG & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of MOW FUNG & Co., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY, LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of Mow Fung & Co. will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of Mow Fung & Co., up to and including the 31st August, 1918, will be respectively collected by and paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and SZE TO YUEN.

By Order of the Directors,
CHOW U TING,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1911. [2418

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency), on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918. [2419

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Matsheds hitherto erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half-Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2410

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 4100 issued in the name of Miss MARY SAMUEL PERRY, dated the 27th day of January, 1916, for 14 Shares Numbered 13464/77 has been Cancelled and is no longer negotiable, and a new Certificate in the name of Miss MARY SAMUEL PERRY has been issued in lieu thereof.

Dated this 11th September, 1918.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
[2407

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology. A course of 50 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M., two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.
[2398

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March), 1919, at 8.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom application should be made as soon as possible.
[2399

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokwawan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1358.	Adjoining Kowloon Marine Lot No. 75, Tokwawan.	As	per	sale	plan.	51,010	356	9,296

[2394

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Laichikok, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price. [1918
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	New Kowloon Inland Lot Nos. 190 and 191.	Near New Kowloon Marine Lot No. 9, Laichikok.	As	per	sale.	plan.	455,000	3,134	30,900
						"	165,000	1,122	

[2395

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1918, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

J. M. GORDON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2408

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already "approved by this Meeting and for the "purpose of identification thereof "subscribed by the Chairman thereof, "be and the same are hereby "approved, and that such Articles "be and they are hereby adopted as the "Articles of the Company to the "exclusion of and in substitution for "all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[2416

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL EM HONGKONG.

AVISO.

CUMPRINDO ao abaixo-assinado fazer uma comunicação á Comunidade Portuguêsa nesta colonia, é por este convocada uma reunião da mesma comunidade no Club Lusitano, na Segunda-feira, 16 do corrente, ás 6 p.m., afim de se lhe fazer a dita comunicação.

Pede-se a comparencia de todos.

O Consul,
EDUARDO V. M. R. DE SOUSA.

Hongkong, 12 de Setembro de 1918.
[2413

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.
Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,
122, The Peak.
[2224

INTIMATION

FRESHLY CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF RENNET.

For the instant preparation of delicious JUNKET.

In bottles containing sufficient to make 32 Pints.

60c. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1918

THE TRANSFORMATION IN SIBERIA.

WITH interest concentrated almost exclusively upon the Western Front it is, perhaps, only natural that recent events in Siberia should have failed to receive that attention from the public which, under other conditions, would have been bestowed upon them. The situation has changed with dramatic suddenness. A few weeks ago the position of the Czecho-Slovaks was regarded as almost hopeless. Now those in Siberia have fought their way through and joined hands with their friends in Manchuria. Telegraphic communication with Irkutsk and beyond has been restored, and Bolshevism over a very considerable extent of territory has been put to flight. The Siberia front "has disappeared overnight," or, in the words of an American military authority, "it has moved 4,000 miles westward." The enemy have been scattered, and it is considered probable that they will dissolve into non-combatant groups with the object of seeking an amnesty rather than make any serious endeavour to reform themselves into an effective military force. The immediate object of the Allied intervention has, therefore, been accomplished, but there remains, of course, much to be done before the Allies can think of retiring, and we imagine that long before their mission is concluded the German idea that the exploitation of Russia and Siberia would be an easy task will be thoroughly exploded. The Czechs have saved themselves by their own indomitable perseverance and daring. Their long and difficult march through Siberia to the Pacific Coast, fighting Bolshevists and Germans on the way, is an exploit comparable with that of the immortal Ten Thousand. But large bands of Austro-German prisoners have still to be rounded up and an end put to their mischievous activities. Then will come considerations of far wider importance, and the re-formation of a solid Russian Front may be realised. The Allied landing on the Murman coast secures control in friendly hands of Russia's only ice-free port in the North, and, with the Bolshevists driven back far beyond Vladivostock, Russia's means of communication with the outside world are assured. There are signs that in many quarters large sections of the Russian people are ripe for revolt against their oppressors. When discussing the question of intervention some time since, a correspondent of the *Times* pointed out that it was desired specifically "to scotch the German microbe in the Far East, to insure that the immense grain resources of Western Siberia should not become available for the Germans, and to secure, if possible, a diversion of German power from the Western Front by initiating a movement in the German rear." The first aims is well on the way towards accomplishment; the second requires the establishment of a force in the Urals strong enough to maintain a long line of communication; the third needs an army. None of these objects could be attained without the good-will of the people, but this, it is believed, the Allies have obtained by their clear and unequivocal pronouncement that they desire only to assist the Russians to reorganise the Government, and have no intention of interfering with internal administration. When it is remembered that the Czecho-Slovaks, who surrendered in such great numbers to the Russians in the early days of the war, are now probably the most formidable force in Russia, that they have the assistance of the Allies, and that the best elements of the country are preparing, with their help, to wrest from the Bolshevists that power which they usurped and have so wantonly abused, it is no exaggerated optimism which leads us to believe that the great Republic has passed the worst hour of its travail. Only a few days ago the news came that Petrograd was on fire in twelve places and that an indiscriminate massacre was proceeding, but these orgies of rioting and bloodshed are symptoms of the death-struggle of anarchy and lawlessness. Locally, we are particularly concerned with the fortunes of the British contingents landed at Vladivostock. We know that they have been actively engaged with the enemy, but for some mysterious reason definite news has been withheld from us. Now the situation has altered so radically there can surely be no sound reason for continuing the policy of secrecy. Many are in suspense regarding the fate of friends and relatives, and a plain official statement of the facts might relieve a good deal of unnecessary anxiety.

The name of Grose & Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register of Companies.

Tenders are being invited for improving the existing road from Shaukiwan to Tytam Gap.

One case (one death) of diphtheria and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

A Chinese woman, living in a house of ill-fame at West Point, committed suicide on Friday by taking a dose of opium.

His many frinds will be glad to learn that Mr. O. E. Owen, late proprietor of the Carlton Hotel, is doing very well in Fresno, California, where he has settled down permanently.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. T. L. Perkins to act as Director of Public Works, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., or until further notice.

The Matriculation and Senior and Junior Local Examinations of the University of Hongkong will commence on December 9th. Centres will be arranged wherever there is a sufficient number of candidates.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club on October 1st the question of substituting spectators' stands for some of the matsheds hitherto erected on part of the Club property and the adjoining land will be considered.

It is understood that a new Chinese Bank, to be called the East Asia Bank, is shortly to be established in Hongkong. It is probable that the offices will be situated in premises now occupied by a hotel in Queen's Road Central. It is stated that the hotel in question is temporarily closing down.

The Chinese who was reported in our Saturday's issue to have been seriously stabbed in Queen's Road West in the course of a business dispute died in Hospital on Saturday. It is stated that one of the deceased's assailants has been arrested.

For the following month Mrs. Hayward and the Misses Grimble will be in charge of the Wool Departments of the Peak Club and City Hall Working Parties, respectively. Parcels will be received and wool given out at the Peak Club on Thursday mornings and at the City Hall on Tuesday mornings only.

The long summer vacation of the Supreme Court will commence on September 20th and terminate on October 17th. The offices will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, except on public and general holidays, when they will be closed entirely, and on Saturdays, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon.

The Police have received a report to the effect that a robbery was attempted on Friday night at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Xavier, No. 16, Macdonnell Road. A Chinese entered the house by the back way and seized an amah by the throat. The amah called out for assistance, and one of Mrs. Xavier's sons came to her rescue and secured the thief, who was found to be in possession of a gag and a packet of pepper.

Mr. Jose Maria de Sena Fernandes Basto, who was a resident of Hongkong for many years, before he moved to Macao about two years ago, died on the night of the 11th instant after an illness which confined him to his bed for some months. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. The funeral was well attended. Mr. Basto having made many friends during his short residence in the Colony.

RECENT RAIDS IN THE CITY.

THREE GANG ROBBERS ARRESTED.

The Police have arrested three Chinese who are believed to be of the gang that committed two daring robberies at money-changers' shops in the city during the past month.

Inspector Sim, who produced the prisoners at the Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, said these were among those who robbed the money-changers' shop at No. 23, Queen's Road East on August 25th, and carried out a similar raid on a money-changer's shop at No. 42, Cross Street, on September 5th. Their booty on the first occasion was $650, and on the second $300.

A revolver and several rounds of ammunition were found in the possession of the second defendant, and an additional charge of unlawful possession of these articles was entered against him.

Inspector Sim asked that the case be remanded for a week, as he hoped to get some of the prisoners' accomplices

AFFRAY BETWEEN CHINESE AND PORTUGUESE AT MACAO

TWO CHINESE WOUNDED.

As a result of an affray between some Chinese villagers and the Portuguese guard at Macao on Thursday evening two Chinese were shot.

According to one version, a few Chinese were going into Macao along the road leading from the customs station when a Portuguese guard halted them and examined their belongings. The Chinese were abusive, and one of the offenders received a slap on the face from a Portuguese soldier. The Chinese went into a hut close by and, arming themselves with poles, assaulted the Portuguese sentry, who thereupon turned out the guard.

A Portuguese sergeant seized a rifle and fired two shots, wounded two men, while the others were arrested. An hour later another batch of Chinese, with firearms, arrived on the scene to exact reprisals. The guard was turned out again, and military reinforcements were asked for by telephone. Three companies of soldiers marched towards the Porta do Cerco, and the Chinese, deeming discretion the better part of valour, beat a hasty retreat.

Our Macao correspondent states that the trouble took place owing to some men from the village of Passaleno causing an obstruction by stopping with a cart-load of rice near the point at which motor-cars turn back to the city. The sentry told them to move away as a motor-car was approaching, and, as they were abusive, he slapped one of them. They went off quietly, but returned shortly afterwards with bamboo poles and, having knocked down the unsuspecting sentry, they commenced to attack the guard-house, whereupon the Sergeant in charge fired his rifle and wounded two of them. The remaining four or five were arrested. Later, as a body of armed men was seen to be approaching, presumably for the purpose of effecting a rescue, the guard was turned out and further military assistance was summoned by telephone. A force of eighty soldiers was soon on the spot, and the Chinese, finding themselves outnumbered, withdrew, and the incident ended.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

Depatched from Peking, Sept. 11th.
Delivered Sept. 14th.

The President-elect is working quietly and assiduously for peace with the South, which will probably be achieved on the exit of Tuan Chi-jun, assisted, perhaps, by foreigners.

Hsu Shih-chan is not entrammelled by the Militarists, but the divided Southerners have no representative who will assume responsibility.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

To maintain military connections Generals Horvath and Stevens are conferring with a view to a new Railway Administration.

It is reported that Horvath has accepted the commissionership of the Siberian Government similar to that which he held under the Provisional Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLSHEVISM'S LAST STAND.

VLADIVOSTOCK, September 7th.

Numbers of Red Guards from Khabarovsk have managed to join the Red Guards and war prisoners at Blagovestchensk, where Bolshevism is making its last stand in the Far East.

JAPANESE CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 13th.

A Japanese *communiqué* from Tokio states that the captures at Khabarovsk include a hundred and fifty prisoners, some German officers, 17 river gunboats and 120 guns.

CHANGE IN THE EASTERN CZECH COMMAND.

LONDON, September 14th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Harbin states that General Dietrichs, the Commander of the Eastern Czechs, has resigned. He is being succeeded by Colonel Garda, who is a Czech.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Li Yuan-hung has declined nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

The Southerners have requested Feng Kuo-chang not to hand over the Presidency when his term of office has been completed.

The President's residence is strongly guarded by the 11th Division.

CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP OF FUKIEN.

Hsu Shih-chang has proposed to appoint Sha Chin-ping as Civil Governor of Fukien.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

September 15th.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Military Government has appointed Sze Kar-lun Assistant Superintendent of Customs in Canton. Sze has held many important positions in the Customs in various Provinces. The rumour regarding the seizure of Custom revenue arose from this appointment.

It has been decided that the South-West provinces cannot negotiate peace with the Peking Government without the consent of the elected representatives.

The Kwangsi leaders have agreed to pay ten thousand dollars to the Military Government monthly as a contribution towards its expenses.

AMOY CRISIS.

A message from Amoy states that except for the departure of residents and merchants, nothing has occurred in Amoy.

The Tuchun Li How-ki is reported to have gone to Shanghai.

Six Northern cruisers are now in Amoy waters.

It is stated that the principals and leaders in Fukien are proposing to discuss peace with the Canton forces, or to declare independence of the Peking Government in order to avert attack by the Canton forces.

UNIONISTS AND RUSSIA.

At the instance of Lord Sydenham, the Unionist War Committee unanimously passed a resolution in July declaring "that the only available means of giving effective assistance to the party of order in Russia must be sought in military operations from Vladivostock along the line of the Siberian Railway," and strongly urging upon his Majesty's Government "the necessity of enforcing such intervention by a force provided by Japan and the Allied Powers." Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Office.

THE WAR.

STRAIGHTENING THE SAINT MIHIEL SALIENT:

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

THIRTEEN MILLION AMERICANS ENROLLED FOR WAR SERVICE.

PRIME MINISTER'S MANCHESTER SPEECH.

MORE GERMAN PEACE FEELERS:

"THE DEATH RATTLE OF GERMAN DESPOTISM."

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

FURTHER AMERICAN SUCCESS ROUND ST. MIHIEL.

LONDON, September 14th.

An American official statement says:—In the St. Mihiel sector we achieved further successes. The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west has given us possession of the whole salient to points twelve miles north-east of St. Mihiel, and has resulted in the capture of many prisoners who had been forced back by our steady advance.

The enemy is retiring and is destroying large quantities of materials as he goes."

The number of prisoners has risen to 13,300.

Our line now includes Herbonville, Thillot, Huttonville, St. Benoit, Jaulny, Thiaucourt and Vieville.

SAINT MIHIEL INTACT.

PARIS, September 14th.

A semi-official statement says:—The proof that the Germans did not intend to evacuate the Saint Mihiel salient is that they are not following their usual practice of removing the able-bodied population and destroying the towns. The French and American attack was so swift that we found Saint Mihiel intact, and had the happiness of seeing the enthusiastic inhabitants run out to welcome them.

The important towns of Verdun, Commercy, Toul and Nancy are no longer menaced, and it will be surprising if the victory has not further important consequences.

SALIENT IN FAIR WAY TO BE ELIMINATED.

LONDON, September 13th.
11.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The Saint Mihiel salient created by the Germans at considerable cost is in a fair way to be eliminated. As far as the operations have gone a more complete success could hardly have been obtained. Double objectives had been laid down for days, and the advance reached was well in advance of the expected hour.

The evidence of prisoners confirms the belief that a general retirement to the Hindenburg Line is contemplated, but if that is his intention the enemy lost a surprising number of men in carrying it out.

The attack was timed from the southern side at five o'clock, a.m., and after a four hours' bombardment the troops started in mist and rain. Heavy rainstorms occurred at intervals, making the progress of heavy guns and transport difficult.

THIAUCOURT IN FLAMES.

Though the weather is most inconvenient it is not likely to influence the complete execution of the objectives of the present operations, which are of an extremely limited nature. For twelve miles the main southern attack extended eastward past Montsec, a great natural fortress 1,200 feet high, dominating this section practically to Pontamousson.

The Germans were busy getting their guns away after the bombardment, and they offered very weak support to their infantry.

Our aeroplanes did splendid work, swooping down on the retiring infantry, driving every German in the place from the air, and bringing down in flames several balloons.

A good deal of our fire was directed at Thiaucourt, the first important town in the advance. A tremendous explosion was observed there, and the town was in flames shortly after.

AMERICANS' GREAT VICTORY AT SAINT MIHIEL.

LONDON, September 14th.

There is great enthusiasm in Britain over the successes of the Americans at Saint Mihiel. This was made evident by the beflagging of Liverpool yesterday on the arrival of American troops. The streets were lined with cheering crowds.

The papers in London give unstinted admiration to the American victory, which is described as one of the greatest Allied coups in the war. The wresting in a single blow of the vantage ground held by the Germans for four years, proving the tremendous force of the United States, is beginning to tell earlier than anticipated.

It is pointed out that nothing is more likely to open the eyes of the German nation to the overwhelming and decisive character of the new factor emerging in the war than the remarkable triumph, almost instantly attained, by the powerful American Army directed by an American General.

"THE KAISER'S DEATH-RATTLE OF DESPOTISM."

In this connection the papers are unanimous in describing von Payer's peace terms as the evidence that Germany has already lost her illusion of a decisive victory, and ridiculing the Kaiser's Essen speech, which Mr. A. G. Gardiner in the *Daily News* describes as the "death rattle of despotism and the confession that Germany is beaten." Mr. Gardiner declares that peace on the lines of von Payer's proposals would be a crime.

The papers are confident that the American victory at Saint Mihiel will hasten the disappearance of the illusion that Germany can retain her Eastern conquests.

It is believed in Paris that the success at Saint Mihiel is much greater than is disclosed in the bald official *communiqués*. Its results will greatly modify the war front. The Americans here struck the very heart and nerve centre of the German Front.

IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

Simultaneously the organisation of the Hindenburg and other lines in this salient has been crowded with fortifications. General Hindenburg recently inspected the region, thus proving that the Germans expected an attack on one of the essential pivots of their front.

The Americans are breaking into the web of railways which are very important to the Germans for manœuvring, and by threatening these strategic lines and the Briey iron field they are forcing the enemy to concentrate for a defence of what may prove his "Achilles' Heel," also opening the way for further large American attacks.

It is stated in Paris that the first French officer to enter the first town liberated by the Americans was M. Clemenceau's son. This town was stubbornly defended by two divisions, few of whom were alive when the Americans entered.

AMERICANS' COMMUNICATION SYSTEM PERFECTED.

LONDON, September 14th.

The *Times* correspondent at the American Headquarters states that the precision of the first day's operations at Saint Mihiel was greatly helped by the perfect communication system which the Americans evolved and were trying for the first time. The various Commands conversed on the telephone as easily as business men talking in New York, and, although the telephone operators in the front line were men, the Central Exchanges were worked by picked women operators from New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 13th.

It is expected that the present total of prisoners at St. Mihiel will be largely increased.

The line runs from Pagny on the Moselle, which is in enemy hands, thence in a straight line towards the east to Huttonville, and along the foot of the Meuse heights.

Our line has consequently been shortened from 40 to under 20 miles. The operation was purely local and has been very successful. All our objectives were attained.

The enemy left for good the railway from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel, which is now in our hands. Most of the villages captured are not damaged.

AIRMEN JOIN IN THE AMERICAN ATTACK.

LONDON, September 14th.

The Air Ministry states:—In conjunction with the American attack we, on the night of September 12th, heavily bombed the railways at Metz-Sablon and Courcelles with good results.

We machine-gunned Metz station and searchlights, and bombed Metz-Sablon and other railway junctions and transport on September 13th, dropping 7½ tons of bombs with good results. We destroyed one hostile machine. Two British machines are missing.

AMERICANS' CHIVALROUS ACTION.

PARIS, September 14th.

Interviews with French and American wounded soldiers show that the latter displayed magnificent dash. Some regiments assaulted singing the *Marseillaise*, and with flags flying. The principal German strongholds were carried at the point of the bayonet, after a desperate struggle.

An officer relates how a French detachment got into difficulties in a wood, upon which the Americans, without being ordered to do so, spontaneously dashed forward, surrounded the wood and killed all the enemy machine-gunners at their posts.

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN ATTACK FORESHADOWED.

PARIS, September 14th.

The leading military writers foreshadow the extension of the American attack.

M. Bidou, in *Le Journal*, says that the battle has only begun.

GERMANS BOMBARDING RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

The Germans are heavily bombarding Rheims, concentrating against the cathedral, the northern tower of which threatens to fall.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, September 14th.

A *communiqué* states:—During the day we made progress between Savy and the St. Quentin—Ham road.

South of the Ailette we extended our positions north of Montheuil-la-Fosse.

Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laffaux at Moisy Farm.

BRITISH FRONT.

FIGHTING ROUND LA BASSEE.

LONDON, September 13th.
11.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—In the Vermand—Jeancourt sector, north-west of St. Quentin, we gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and took prisoners.

South-west of La Bassee our progress continued, in spite of machine-gun opposition. We took possession of a fosse on the right of Debethune and an adjoining slag-heap which is called the "dump" and forms an important local feature, giving a wide observation over the surrounding country.

North of this we hold the German trench lines immediately west of Auchy-Lez-La-Bassee, and are pressing forward into the village.

We captured a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Meslebeke Lake.

GALLANT BRITONS ALL!

LONDON, September 13th.

Sir Douglas Haig, in a supplementary despatch covering the Battles of the Somme which commenced on August 8th, mentions the gallant exploits of some 20 other Divisions including the Fourth, which broke the enemy's attack on the north bank of the Scarpe on March 28th, and, in face of a strong resistance, on September 2nd, carried the defences of the Drocourt—Queant line.

The Thirty-Second Division, after heavy fighting at Dammery on August 10th and 11th, captured Herleville on August 23rd, Vermandovillers on August 27th and successfully participated in the Australians' advance across the Somme.

Field-Marshal Haig states that in his account, the doings of these different English, Scottish and Welsh Divisions are necessarily brief and incomplete, and he concludes: "On the same battlefields on which they withstood the heaviest assault the British Army ever faced, all have fought side by side with the splendid divisions from Australia, Canada and New Zealand with a courage, gallantry and enterprise only equalled by their success."

FOCH'S OFFENSIVE UPSETS GERMAN SCHEMES.

LONDON, September 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening says:—A battalion of the Forty Sixth Infantry Regiment, which gained the name of the "Lions of Cambrai" broke during our advance recently across Santerre and fled to Nesle, where they indulged in looting after which the remnants straggled away.

A captured map shows that the attack against our First Army Front was being organised when Marshal Foch's stroke upset the enemy schemes. It is dated July 10th.

On the Cambrai front we are maintaining all our gains.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, September 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day states: The enemy has been active in the Cambrai area. In his attack yesterday evening east of Trescault, under cover of a heavy barrage, the few Germans who gained a footing in our posts were easily dealt with. A bombing attack, covered by *flammenwerfer* between Gouzeaucourt Wood and the village caused our troops to fall back to the support trench to escape the liquid fire. Our artillery then gave the enemy a bad time. We withdrew from some advanced posts at La Vergier to give a clear field of fire to the gunners to deal with the infantry attack which did not make headway.

BELGIAN ACTIVITY NEAR NIEUPORT.

LONDON, September 14th.

A Belgian *communiqué* states:—At night-time, the enemy violently bombarded our advanced works east of Nieuport and temporarily penetrated our observation posts north-west of St. George's.

After violent artillery firing, the enemy reoccupied the line of outposts we recently captured south-east of Draaibank, but we reconquered all the posts, despite vigorous reactions capturing fifty prisoners.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACK BRITISH POSITIONS.

PARIS, September 14th.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states:—There was lively artillery and patrol activity at numerous points. The enemy, west of the Valdar, after a violent bombardment, attacked the new British positions, but were repulsed, with heavy losses, and leaving prisoners.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, September 14th.

A submarine shelled and torpedoed another Spanish steamer off the Canary Islands.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIES AND THE NEAR EAST

LONDON, September 14th.

The *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the presentation of addresses from the Armenian, Syrian and Zionist communities in Manchester to Mr. Lloyd George, says that the situation in which Great Britain stands towards these national elements in the Near East and the Turkish question as a whole is one of the cardinal issues of the war.

In insisting upon the accomplished facts in Palestine and Mesopotamia and in proclaiming the other objects of the Near Eastern policy, such as the securing of liberty and justice for the Armenian race, we are taking up an attitude from which it is morally impossible to depart. After speaking of the benefits which British rule has conferred upon Palestine and Mesopotamia, the *Daily Telegraph* declares that Germany's demand that these countries be returned beneath the rule of the Turk is a demand which no man in the Allied nations could tolerate.

LORD FRENCH'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, September 15th.

Lord French in the course of a letter to Princess Sohpia Duleep in connection with the forthcoming "India Day" expresses his high appreciation of the services of India's fighters on the West Front in 1914 and 1915.

He says:—When the Indians troops first arrived the situation was so drastic that it was necessary to call upon them immediately to reinforce the fighting front and to help stem the German thrust. Their fine fighting qualities, tenacity and endurance were well manifested during the first battle of Ypres before they had been able to completely reorganise after their voyage from India.

The manner in which they acquitted themselves showed the excellence of their previous training for war. In all the subsequent battles of 1914 and 1915 they took a prominent part and behaved with the utmost gallantry.

I have no hesitation in saying that they splendidly upheld the glorious fighting traditions of the Indian Army. This record is all the more honourable when it is remembered that they were suddenly despatched from a hot climate in almost the worst season of the year to face the rigours of a western winter. It will always be a source of pride and happiness to me that I have been associated in the field with these gallant troops.

HERR ERZBERGER'S CHANGED VIEWS.

AMSTERDAM, September 14th.

Herr Erzberger, interviewed by the *Azeit*, spoke optimistically of an early peace. He dwelt on the converted views of a large section of the pro-war party. He cited the fact that the pawn theory recently enunciated in regard to Belgium is no longer a leading political thought and asserted that the unreserved return of Belgium is the natural prerequisite of peace.

He contended that Bolshevism will break out throughout the world if the war lasts much longer. He favoured the idea of a league of nations and disarmament after the war.

GERMAN COMMENT ON VON PAYER'S SPEECH.

AMSTERDAM, September 14th.

Commenting upon the speech of von Payer, the *Vossische Zeitung* says it is a tacit introduction to the forthcoming inter-Party conferences.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says it is the first time the Government has uttered an unmistakable domestic programme capable of clearing up the situation.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* says the speech is bound to be a blow to Germany's stout-heartedness, especially the passages about peace and indemnities.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS REQUEST PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, September 14th.

The *Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung* states that the Independent Socialists introduced a motion at a meeting of the Berlin City Council requesting the initiation of peace discussions, owing to the daily increasing distress among the Berlin population consequent upon malnutrition and the reduction of the people's entire standard of living and increasing criminality and death-rate."

PRIME MINISTER STRICKEN WITH INFLUENZA.

LONDON, September 14th.

Mr. Lloyd George has an attack of influenza. His temperature is high.

The appointments for the tour have been cancelled.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

DESPERATE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 14th.

Reuter's Agency learns from official quarters that the situation in Russia is desperate.

The Bolshevik Government is breaking up.

It is now known that Lenin and Trotsky, prepared, a month ago, for their escape to Switzerland, commandeering for the journey a considerable quantity of gold for their personal use.

Furthermore, the latest information from Germany shows that a great democratic peace campaign is being prepared for the delusion of the Allies.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT VORONEJ.

AMSTERDAM, September 14th.

A message from Kieff states that an explosion at Voronej destroyed six trains, the station, and other buildings.

Over 350 persons were killed.

Fifteen hundred persons have been arrested in connection with the affair.

OBITUARY.

LORD NICHOLSON.

LONDON, September 14th.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson.

PRICE OF AMERICAN RAW COTTON.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

President Wilson announces that the War Industries Board Committee will recommend basic prices for standard grades of raw cotton only if investigation convinces it that the fixing of prices is necessary.

"FOR VALOUR."

LONDON, September 14th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Harold Auten, Naval Reserve, for unstated services in action with enemy submarines.

(*Continued on Page 6.*)

FRENCH TREASON TRIALS.

ITALIAN JOURNALIST CHARGED.

The Italian journalist, Caesare Hanau, who was the Paris correspondent for several Italian papers since 1900, was called to take his trial recently before the Permanent Third Court-Martial, on the charge of intelligence with the enemy. In addition to his Paris correspondence, Hanau founded an office of information at Modane, in partnership with another journalist, named Marino. The pair succeeded in getting their services accepted by several French and Italian journals. Hanau is described by the prosecution as a spendthrift, always in want of money. In 1914 he made the acquaintance of the famous Cavaliere Cavallini, the ex-Italian deputy and accomplice of Bolo Pasha. Condemned to death with Bolo, although he had left France, Cavallini was shown to be the evil spirit of Abbas Hilmi, the ex-Khedive, and active agent of the Wilhelmstrasse, and especially Von Jagow. He proposed to Hanau a Press campaign in favour of the dethroned Abbas Hilmi, praising the loyalty of the latter towards the Entente. Hanau set to work. The following are the principal alleged financial operations of the Italian journalist in connection with the treason affairs: He made several journeys to Switzerland, which he tried to dissimulate afterwards in an attempt to obliterate the visas on his passport. He met Yussuf Saddik Pasha and Mohammed Yaghen at Lausanne, and succeeded in having copy inserted in the Italian Press and in certain French provincial papers favourable to Abbas Hilmi. Hanau assured the editors with whom he dealt in these money arrangements that he acted in the name of a financial syndicate interested in the reconciliation of the ex-Khedive with England. Hanau is alleged to have pocketed at first 50,000f., and afterwards 17,000f., drawn on the funds transferred by the Dresdner Bank to a Swiss bank. It is surmised that he obtained more.

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THE WAR.

(*Continued from Page 5.*)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SPLENDID BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 12th. 11.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Despite the weather, our operations continued successfully this morning in the Havrincourt sector. The English captured Trescault and the old British trench lines eastwards and northwards of this village.

On their right the New Zealanders progressed eastward of Gouzeaucourt Wood, overcoming obstinate resistance by a Jaeger Division.

At Havrincourt the 62nd Yorkshires, who carried the village on November 20th, 1917, attacked for the second time over the same ground with like success.

FIGHTING ACROSS THE CANAL DU NORD.

Other English troops attacked across the Canal-du-Nord northward of Havrincourt. After sharp fighting we captured the village and also the section of the Hindenburg line between the village and the canal.

Northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road the Lancashires, after sharp fighting, completed the capture of Moeuvres.

We took 4,000 prisoners in these operations.

We made further progress southward of the La Bassee canal and north-westward of Armentières.

BRITISH POSSESS HOLNON WOOD.

LONDON, September 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English troops on Thursday took possession of Holnon Wood, expelling the enemy from localities where he resisted.

Our line further north was advanced east of the village Jeancourt, which is in our hands.

During the evening strong forces, assisted by low-flying aeroplanes, attacked our new positions at Havrincourt, but were repulsed with great loss.

Opposite Moeuvres infantry assembling for a counter-attack were subjected to heavy and accurate artillery fire, and the attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans reaching our positions being killed or prisoned.

We progressed during the night west of Auchy-lez-La Bassee.

BATTLES OF THE SOMME.

LONDON, September 13th. 11.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a supplementary despatch, states:—In the series of successful battles on the Somme front beginning on August 8th the English, Scottish and Welsh Divisions took an important share in the fighting, and performed many gallant actions. Most of these Divisions have been advancing over the same ground on which they met and ultimately checked the enemy's great offensive in March.

During the past few weeks they have shown without exception that the tremendous strain sustained earlier in the year with so much courage and resolution had in nowise diminished their splendid fighting spirit. For example, the Guards Division, which in March and April at Boyelles, Soiry, and Becquerelle, maintained the northern pivot of our defence, attacked on August 22nd and captured Moyenneville, Hamelincourt, and also St. Leger on the 14th.

THIAUCOURT CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 12th.

Reuter learns that the French and American eastern attack was from Xivray to Moyenhaye. The advance reached a maximum depth of five miles and included the capture of Thiaucourt, Pannes and Monsard. Northwards of Monsard, the cavalry are pushing in the direction of Vigneulles.

Patrols reached the road north of Bois Communaux and are in the western outskirts of St. Mihiel.

Northwards, the Americans captured Combres and reached the western outskirts of Dom Martin.

BRITISH OCCUPY HAVRINCOURT.

The British, to-day, carried out a successful attack, resulting in the capture of the village of Havrincourt with the exception of the north-eastern edge, which is an advance of half-a-mile on a front of three-and-a-half miles.

SHARP FIGHTING ON THE SCARPE.

LONDON, September 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:

In yesterday's operation at Havrincourt, we penetrated both front and support trenches of the Hindenburg system. It was a day of small but bitter fights, the troops being often ankle-deep in water and half blinded by the wind and rain.

The Germans came back several times and forced some New Zealand outposts near Gouzeaucourt to withdraw from their gains of the morning, but our men fought with irresistible doggedness.

We advanced our line north of Vermand, the enemy heavily but unsuccessfully counter-attacking.

We occupied Honlon and St. Quentin woods. Sharp fighting occurred astride the Scarpe, particularly in the region of Navrelle and Arleux.

The Germans seem to have shown a tendency to stiffer resistance yesterday, but suffered heavy casualties in all sectors.

The enemy counter-attacked, on the evening of the 12th, east of Moeuvres, where there was a considerable concentration of infantry, but a mere handful reached our new line, where they were dealt with.

We occupied several vantage points in Flanders.

DESERTIONS FROM GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, September 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

The Germans are being steadily driven from all the ground where rearguards might prolong their resistance in the old defensive works. The first Guards Reserve Division, much depleted, has been identified in the Moeuvres sector.

Austrian artillery has been in action astride the Havrincourt-Flesquiers road. Three battalions of one regiment of the 87th Division consist of one company apiece with an average strength of barely 100.

Prisoners admit that disaffection and indiscipline are growing alarmingly in the German Army and desertions are increasing.

HOW HAVRINCOURT WAS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

This morning's attack east of Havrincourt was designed to clear out irritating enemy "nests" and generally improve the line along the series of spurs in the region of Gouzeaucourt: but something more was accomplished.

Havrincourt was captured, also the important ridge and village of Fresenault on the fringe of our old trench system, and about 300 prisoners were taken.

Although artillery firing has increased considerably on this part of the front, unquestionably the Germans are beginning to feel the shortage of ammunition.

The weather continues very wild.

A FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 13th.

A French *communiqué* states:—

West of St. Quentin, co-operating with the British, we advanced to the Holnon-Savy road.

The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is developing under the best conditions.

FRENCH CAPTURE SAVY.

PARIS, September 13th. 4.30 p.m.

A *communiqué* states:—West of St. Quentin we occupied the village of Savy.

An important enemy raid north-east of Mesnil-les-Hules, in Champagne, was repulsed.

We made several raids in the region of Verdun and took prisoners.

The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel continues successfully.

AMERICANS ADVANCE FIVE MILES.

LONDON, September 13th.

An American official report states:—This morning our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector made considerable gains.

Assisted by French units they broke the enemy's resistance and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles.

We have so far counted 8,000 prisoners.

The operation is still in progress.

ST. MIHIEL SALIENT COMPLETELY OUTFLANKED.

LONDON, September 13th.

The American attack on the south of the St. Mihiel salient was made on a front of fourteen miles and they advanced eight miles. The attack on the west of the salient, where the country was more difficult and resistance more serious, was on a front of twelve miles, and they advanced three miles.

The Americans have so far captured 9,500 prisoners and have taken 60 guns. It is reported that they have captured Beney, Bois-de-Thiaucourt, Vigneulles and Hendicourt, which would mean that the neck of the salient is now less than six miles.

The enemy is blowing up dumps at Hattonville and Domtioux, both of which are outside the "bottle."

LATER.

The Americans have completely outflanked the St. Mihiel salient.

The prisoners have reached 12,000.

The railways from Verdun to Commercy and Toul to Nancy are now open to our traffic.

TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

LONDON, September 13th.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent with the American Army states that the feature of the attack on the St. Mihiel salent was the tremendous artillery preparation. It began at one in the morning and filled the valley of the Meuse for four hours with a roar not heard since Verdun. The gunfire attained remarkable accuracy, and when the Germans attempted to reply it took the American gunners precisely thirty-five minutes to silence the counter-fire. The infantry, owing to the slight German resistance in the first lines, swept toward the second enemy positions ahead of schedule, but here sharp encounters ensued, delaying but not daunting the Americans, who valorously pushed northwards.

RAIDS BY AMERICANS.

PARIS, September 13th.

The Americans made a series of successful raids in Lorraine and the Vosges during the past 24 hours, penetrating the enemy lines at numerous points, inflicting heavy losses and destroying block-houses, machine-gun "nests" and ammunition dumps.

SWISS FRONTIER REPORTS.

PARIS, September 13th.

Swiss frontier reports mention unusual activity in upper Alsace. The enemy's claim that he foresaw and prepared for the attack on St. Mihiel is ridiculous, in view of the numbers already captured and the large numbers still coming in; also in view of the fact that the town of St. Mihiel is practically undamaged, while the railways mentioned in an earlier message are all intact ready for immediate use. They will prove a great help to the Allies.

AIM OF OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—A day of big importance was the twelfth of September, when the First American Army went into action for the first time. The Germans offered resistance to the advancing Americans and withdrew to the second line, pursued by tanks.

The Germans will likely retreat from the bulge of St. Mihiel. The aim of the offensive is Briey and Longwy, the chief towns of the greatest French iron districts, producing three-fifths of the normal French output. French troops co-operated in the new offensive.

Nearer St. Quentin the British and French progressed and more of the Hindenburg Line has been taken.

GERMAN FORCES IMPERILLED.

LONDON, September 13th.

Correspondents state that General Pershing commanded the first American Army, including a number of French troops, which attacked the famous Saint Mihiel salient that the Germans formed in September, 1914. The sides of the wedge are twenty miles long and its base thirty miles. Saint Mihiel itself is only thirty miles from Metz and twenty from Briey, with its great iron ore mines. The French on various occasions slightly pushed back the Germans, except at the apex, but the enemy positions here, after four years' organisation, are among the strongest on the front. Saint Mihiel was an essential link in the Verdun-Toul chain of forts. Yesterday's operations have already imperilled the German forces in the salient, severing the railway from Metz, by which they were supplied.

Over a hundred tanks, manned by Americans, aided in the smashing of the concreted enemy first line, which was crossed behind a dense smoke screen. The concentration of air forces is described as the biggest hitherto seen on the Western Front. Four hours after the attack was launched not a German plane was reported visible. American observers and bombers worked unmolested, escorted by chaser planes. The country was difficult, high ridges and thick woods offering concealment for machine-gun "nests," but the German resistance was slight. The enemy main forces had apparently withdrawn to the second line. The correspondents emphasise that the objectives of attack are strictly limited. The French operated between two American forces and seized the western outskirts of St. Mihiel.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, September 13th.

A German official message states:—

Renewed British attacks between the Arras-Cambrai and Peronne-Cambrai roads failed.

The French and Americans attacked at St. Mihiel bend.

The fighting continues.

LONDON, September 13th. 6 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—

In anticipation of an attack, the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient, which has been under consideration for a year, was commenced a few days ago.

The French, advancing to the heights east of Maas, were repulsed. We temporarily lost the Combres height, but it was re-captured by the Landwehr.

The Austro-Hungarians south of Combres, by strong resistance, assured the retreat of the Divisions at St. Mihiel.

The enemy gained ground at Thiaucourt.

The evacuation of the salient was completed at night undisturbed.

LONDON, September 13th. 6 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—

The enemy captured Havrincourt.

Fresh enemy attacks between Mœuvres and Gouzeaucourt were repulsed.

Aerial Activites.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COURCELLES AND VERNY BOMBED.

LONDON, September 13th.

The Air Ministry announces:—

Despite wind we bombed the railway at Courcelles, directly hitting the track.

We also bombed the village of Verny and the railway to the west of it, with good results.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MANCHESTER SPEECH.

AMPLIFIED EXTRACTS.

LONDON, September 12th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Hippodrome at Manchester, quoted the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as quite correctly explaining the latest German ignorance of the existence of our great reserves. The measure of the German despair was that they were actually appealing to Austria.

He again quoted the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to the effect that the military operations arising from Marshal Foch's supreme command had resulted in a precision and swing which had put a new phase on the whole *Entente* leadership. Marshal Foch was one of those rare men who have got a telescope at the back of their eyes. He declared that unless the image of victory was stamped on the coin of the peace terms, it would depreciate in value as time went on.

SOLIDARITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire, said the Empire had rendered a service to Humanity the magnitude of which would appear greater and greater to future generations. It had helped to stop the barbarism that was sweeping through Europe. To allow such an organisation to fall to pieces after the war would be a crime against civilisation. The British Empire would count more next time than it did in the past, because Germany knew now what they had to deal with. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") A great deal had been accomplished in the way of achieving practical unity, but still more had to be done in order to make the Empire a greater, concentrated, solid force than it was at present.

THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Dealing with reconstruction questions, the Prime Minister said the health of the country in the past had revealed startling, even appalling, results when the question of military fitness arose. The Ministry of National Service had informed him that at least one million more men could have been put into the fighting ranks if the health of the country had been properly supervised. "If we had only had them this war would have ended triumphantly ere this."

In the course of his speech at the luncheon, Mr. Lloyd George asked:—"Is it to be a continent of slaves or free men? The cause will win which looks far ahead into the future. It is better to sacrifice one generation than sacrifice liberty for ever more."

BRITISH PREMIER ILL.

THE TOLL OF HIS ARDUOUS WORK.

LONDON, September 13th.

It was announced in Manchester, yesterday evening, that Mr. Lloyd George was suffering from a chill and had a high temperature. He will possibly be unable to fulfil his Lancashire engagements.

LONDON, September 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George hopes to resume his Lancashire tour to-morrow.

CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LATER.

It was announced in Manchester, this morning, that Mr. Lloyd George's condition is satisfactory, but all his Lancashire engagements have been cancelled.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL SMUTS.

PRESENTED WITH THE FREEDOM OF NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, September 13th.

General Smuts was presented with the Freedom of Newcastle to-day.

During the course of a speech, he said they were meeting under the happiest auspices. There would be a hard effort ahead, but they knew the tide had turned. He was glad to know that his own countrymen from South Africa had borne their share in the great work. If there was one country on which Germany had its eye it was South Africa.

General Smuts amidst cheers, declared that the Governments of all the Dominions must be consulted and must participate in the making of peace. The Dominions could never agree, and he hoped the people of Great Britain would never agree, to handing back the colonies to Germany until a complete change in the German system occurred and until Germany was run on the same lines as the British Empire. Then he hoped the people of the Dominions and of Great Britain would be prepared to examine her claims to the colonies fairly, squarely and justly.

He declared that Germany would never get better peace terms than those offered on January 5th last, and the only way to get peace was to accept these as a basis. Then a conference could be called. There was no alternative.

Subsequently, the honorary degree of D.C.L. of Durham University was conferred on General Smuts by the Earl of Durham.

BRAVO, AMERICA!

THIRTEEN MILLION ALREADY ENROLLED.

NEW YORK, September 12th.

There were unprecedented scenes of patriotism throughout America to-day when the thirteenth million of Americans was enrolled for war service under the new law raising the total of enrolment of those aged from 18 to 45 to 20,500,000.

GERMAN ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN ADMITTED.

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.

The German Vice-Chancellor, von Payer, in a speech at Stuttgart, dwelt on the depression in Germany, which he attributed not to reverses in the West but to the prospect of the fifth war winter, with fantastic increases in State debts." He admitted that the co-operation of American troops had imposed a heavy burden on Germany.

Submarine warfare had not worked so quickly and surely as was calculated, but he claimed that all belligerents were equally weary of the war. The question was which side would collapse soonest. It was undeniable that defeat and losses seemed only to increase the power of resistance in Germany's enemies.

He concluded by saying: "Were we sure that no other State would be in a better position as regards Belgium than we. I believe I can say that Belgium can be restored without danger and without restriction."

Von Payer declared that Germany could not hand over Poland again to Russia, and could not assist in placing Finland again under the Russia yoke. Germany could not allow the States on the German frontier and Baltic to be again subjected against their will to Russian Tsarism or thrown into civil war and anarchy. Germany would not submit to the *Entente* her peace treaties with Ukraine, Russia and Roumania. Apart from this the territorial possessions existing before the war could everywhere be restored. A preliminary condition for Germany and her allies was the restoration of all territory they possessed on August 1st, 1914. Germany must, therefore, firstly, receive back her colonies concerning which the idea of exchange on the grounds of expediency need not be excluded. The Germans, as soon as peace was concluded, could evacuate the occupied regions. They could restore Belgium. If Germany and her allies again possessed what belonged to them, and if Germany was sure that in Belgium no other State would be more favourably placed than she, then Belgium could be restored without encumbrance and "without reserve.

The Vice-Chancellor said that Germany was deeply convinced that, as an innocent and attacked party, she was entitled to indemnification, but the prosecution of the war to that point would cost her such heavy sacrifices, irreplaceable by money, that she preferred, on calm reflection, despite her favourable military situation, to abandon this idea, quite apart from the fact that the forcible urging of compensation would inevitably jeopardise future peace.

The Vice-Chancellor declared that Germany was ready to collaborate as regards a League of Nations, arbitration and disarmament. Germany desired disarmament on the basis of complete reciprocity, applied not merely to armies but to navies. Germany would demand the freedom of the seas and sea routes, also an open door in all oversea possessions and protection of private property at sea.

"We laugh at the idea that we should penitently ask for mercy ere we are admitted to peace negotiations. We laugh at the fools who babble of revenge. A peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us, nor any period of misery and wretchedness.

It would be an illusion to calculate on the will to peace in those circles among our enemies which are responsible for the opening and the continuation of hostilities. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and their sacrifices vain, but others among those peoples will think differently. Moreover, those others will prevail, soon or late. Until then there remains for us nothing but to defend our lives."

Referring to the Prussian Suffrage Bill, the Vice-Chancellor declared that the confidence of the people not merely in the Prussian but the Imperial Government more or less depended on the decision in this question. Further postponement of the decision was not permissible, however seriously a dissolution and new elections in war time might be regarded. Moreover, he believed that the Prussian Government had already decided on a dissolution if the Upper House did not agree to equal suffrage.

GERMANY'S PEACE APOSTLE

LONDON, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—The Kaiser made a long speech during a visit to Essen. He once more posed as the Apostle of Peace, trying to throw the onus for frightful hatred on Germany's enemies. That kind of Kaiserian literature is no more effective, even with the German people. It is a sign of the distressing conditions in Germany now in progress.

BARON BURIAN'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

ONLY A PEACE MANŒUVRE.

PARIS, September 12th.

A Havas message says:—The whole French Press, commenting on the latest peace proposal by Baron Burian, calls it a camouflaged enterprise for weakening Allied power by stopping military progress. Nothing truly liberal is to be found in such an enterprise, which is only a peace manœuvre, as started every time when German power is in danger, remembering the political and internal incidents in Germany in July, 1917. Thus a German defeat is most apparent. To such a peace offensive the *Entente* remains firm, opposing a common programme of intangibility, and is not to be influenced.

Germany obeyed the suggestion of Spain claiming compensation for damages inflicted by submarines. For every torpedoed Spanish ship Spain will claim the possession of equivalent German tonnage. The same political result in the same case was obtained by Holland.

GERMAN COLONIAL METHODS

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, September 12th.

Mr. E. H. L. George's "terrible indictment" of the German treatment of the natives in South-West Africa is generally commented upon.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—Whatever the future of other German colonies may be, it is impossible that South-West Africa can be restored to Germany.

The *Daily Graphic* says:—After such an exposure, the return of any Colonies to Germany would make the Allies partners in her unspeakable crimes.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Whatever ex-German colonies may be returned after the war, South-West Africa assuredly will not be.

The *Morning Post* says:—After this horrifying blue book, the Allies cannot in any circumstances willingly assent to the return of the African colonies.

The *Times* says:—Knowing the Germans as we do now, we could not restore any natives to their tender mercies without becoming deliberate accomplices of their crimes.

ALLIED MISSION IN RUSSIA.

ARCHANGEL, September 11th.

The Allied Mission, in a proclamation, disclaims responsibility for the expulsion of members of the northern Soviet, which was carried out by Russians. It says the Allies will immediately release the arrested Ministers and bring them back to Archangel. It emphasises that the Allies have come to Russia to establish rule, order and liberty.

AWFUL CONDITIONS PREVAIL.

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.

A correspondent of the *Tageblatt*, describing the awful conditions in Russia, states that an extraordinary Commission has withdrawn the most important questions from the administration of justice and passes the most terrible sentences and carries out innumerable executions without court or verdict. The arbitrariness exceeds Tsardom.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

INCREASINGLY GRAVE SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, September 12th.

Reuter learns that official telegrams portray an increasingly grave situation at Petrograd and Moscow. Serious fires are undoubtedly raging in Petrograd. Violence is rife.

The Government is still negotiating with the Bolsheviks as regards the release of officials, but the situation is delicate and anxious, as mob law reigns.

BRITAIN'S TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, September 13th.

A decrease of exports of £6,231,478 and an increase of imports of £9,577,523 is shown for August, compared with August last year.

OBITUARY.

SIR SAMUEL EVANS.

LONDON, September 13th.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, P.C., K.C., President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Courts.

ALLIES' LOAN IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.

An *Entente* loan in Holland is imminent as part of the general agreement being negotiated in which arrangements for an improved Dutch food supply predominate.

The *Handelsblad* states that Great Britain is mainly concerned. It is reported that the loan will arrange for 200,000,000 guilders in six per cent. Treasury Bills.

TRAIN ACCIDENT IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.

Forty were killed and over a hundred injured near Weesp, owing to a train falling down a steep side of an embankment which collapsed, presumably owing to recent heavy rains.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 12th.

Silver is steady. There is a fair demand on trade account.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co., in their weekly silver report, state:—

Again there is nothing fresh to report. The tone of the market remains firm at the maximum price. The British trade demand is fairly large, but, not being considered unreasonable, is met at 49½d.

The official Shanghai exchange varied during the week, and remains at 6s.

BAGDAD AFTER A YEAR'S OCCUPATION.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY THE BRITISH.

The following is from Reuter's special Correspondent in Mesopotamia:—

The hot weather is on us. The migratory stork has returned to Bagdad, his second season since our occupation. The recent rain is probably the last we shall see until next cold weather. The Turk has been dissipated on all three fronts. As a pugilist serving in the ranks put it, "We've bitten off his left ear and his right, and broken his nose, and knocked him over the ropes." In the meanwhile, peace has resigned in the city, the amenities of life have been multiplying for the army and the civil population. The place was dead to all appearances, on moribund, when we entered it on the 11th March last year. Now it is a bustling hive of humanity. Thousands of workmen pass through the streets early and late. The main thoroughfare, metalled and lighted, is a constant stream of traffic; the sleepiest old women who haunt the bazaars have become adept at dodging the Ford van.

A police force has been organised and a fire brigade. The street lamps have given place to electric lights. The water supply has been extended. Mosques have been repaired, roads metalled, schools opened, including a survey school and a training school for teachers. Water carts ply in the street; sanitary squads have penetrated the most hidden purlieus of the city; the smells are becoming centrifugal. Galled, injured, sick and starved animals are received into a home until they are fit for shaft or pack again. The markets are controlled; the grain supply has been taken in hand, and the prices are now moderate. The municipality pays its way, and the Tigris is crossed by two bridges.

These are only some of the outward changes, and though most of them affect the Bagdadi and the British and Indian soldier alike they are probably little noticed by the Army of Occupation. The soldier in the street, if asked if he marked much change in it, the city, would probably say that it looked cleaner, smelt less and seem more alive. He might remark upon the good behaviour and contented appearance of the citizens, but it is doubtful if he would associate these conditions with the work of the administration, with the police, the Revenue or Judical Department, the municipality, the reorganisation of the courts, the provision for agricultural and garden developments, and the control of grain and markets in those lean months when we had to feed the civil population. Least of all is the soldier in the street likely to grasp the complicated nature of the machinery we have been getting into gear, the complex relations of labourer, tenant, landowner and State, the difficulty of adjusting their rights, and assessing property and taxes with no revenue registers or land records to go upon. Yet all this is being done, and a system is being evolved based on what is sound in existing organisations. We have adapted and modified these to meet the new needs, preserving as far as possible local traditions and employing native agency. There is interesting matter here for a comparison of administrations, but I am writing now of the outward city and how it appears to the troops.

Eighteen months ago Mesopotamia was a depressing front. Our army after its gallant failure to relieve Kut was camped on a barren mud flat without grass or stones or trees which in the hot weather became a burning sand drift and in the rains or flood season a slough of despond. It was a featureless land removed from life and closed in by a blank horizon. There was nothing to meet the eye, not a street or a shop or a house or a barn, or a tree, not even a woman or a child—only the material of war we had brought into the desolation, the trenches we had dug, the tents we had pitched, the dumps we had piled and our observation posts and unlovely incinerators. There was nothing to fall back on after the day's work or the spell in the trenches. Then in the big offensive and the advance to Bagdad from December (1916) to March (1917 life was too crowded for monotony. In the fighting afterwards until the end of April our troops were carried along the Tigris, Diala and Shatt el Adhaim out of the deltaic mud into real country. They crossed gravelly downs where flowers grew. There were even willows and poplars and orchards of fruit trees. It may seem an affectation to assume that these things made any great difference to the comfort of mind of the soldier. It is quite possible that thousands of us were barely aware of them. Nevertheless there must have been some subconscious reaction apart from victory in the escape from the interminable expressionless mud wastes that we had left behind us, the concrete negation of everything that constitutes life.

Bagdad, of course, occupies a very small space in the extended front we hold now. One may pass a year or more without seeing it; but men who have the good fortune, or who visit it or pass through on work or leave, will agree that it is the perfect antithesis of the "Sinn, Sodom, Gomorrah; Shako Sod and Sunny-hat" of the old days. Here things are alive. There are hotels—one excellent one—clubs, canteens, a morning paper, innumerable restaurants which outvie one another in their British names employing a homely or patriotic nomenclature as a bait for the soldier. The Hyde Park Restaurant, the Union Jack, London, English Empire, British, Prince of Wales, Trocadero. There are cricket, football, and hockey matches every day. There is a soldiers' club next door to the open air theatre which has been built by

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

MANY RACES, ONE NATION.

WAR'S UNITING INFLUENCE IN AMERICA.

[BY J. W. T. MASON.]

NEW YORK.

A remarkable welding together of the various races comprising the American nation is taking place through common patriotism developed by the war. In the days before America entered the conflict one of the arguments used by many Americans as a sufficient reason in itself to justify a declaration of belligerency by Congress was that by no other means could a strong spirit of Americanism be implanted in those new arrivals from Europe, who still retained an instinctive partiality for their ancestral homes.

The prediction is coming true. A truly marvellous transformation is occurring in the attitude of these recent Americans towards their new fatherland. They came here for economic reasons. They are now finding that all unconsciously they had developed a spiritual love for America. The playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" brings lumps to the throats of Americans who do not yet know the American language, but who have learned to recognise what the national anthem means since the war started.

One of the most remarkable effects of the new American patriotism has been the contempt it has developed for strikers. Before the war America was the land of strikes. To strike had become an act of freedom. Vast numbers of Americans, not themselves working men, even regarded the striker as a soldier fighting the world's battle for better conditions for the human race. Now, however, that is changed. From being a semi-hero the striker has fallen to the low estate of a slacker and an anti-patriot. This contempt for the man who quits his job in war time has had an astonishing moral effect. It can be stated as a general proposition that American working men no longer strike to adjust their grievances. They appeal to public sentiment, and public sentiment has been quick to respond to any just cause of complaint.

Young Americans of foreign parentage who return home on furlough after their few months in the army training camps are doing extraordinary missionary work in the encouragement of patriotism. The life in the open under rigid discipline has wonderfully improved them in health and buoyancy of spirit, and they inspire a new awesomeness among their relatives and friends by their pride in their military calling.

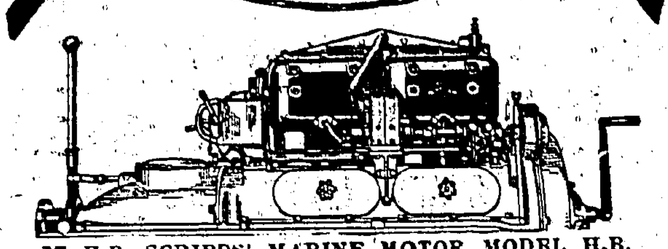
People who never before gave the feeling a thought now confess their desire to make great sacrifices for the sake of America's cause in the war. Spirituality has crept into the being of these embryo Americans and a fierce passion for liberty. They are ready with their lives to pay whatever the toll may be for world freedom. They are creating a new America for themselves and their children.—*Daily Express.*

R.E. where touring parties, with a sprinkling of professionals in most of them, come in from various front to give entertainments. There is the Y.M.C.A., which includes a branch for Indians, and the Church Army Recreation House.

The officers' club occupies one of the best houses on the river front with a double quadrangle and a garden overlooking the Tigris. Here one can lunch or dine or play bridge and meet the constant flow of men who are passing up and down the line or coming into headquarters on work or leave. There are some good tennis courts within a minute or two's walk of G.H.Q. But the Sporting Club, a couple of miles outside the city, has been the greatest stand by in the way of exercise and diversion. The grounds are very extensive and the managing committee have spared neither pains or expense. There are two racecourses, one for the flat, the other for steeplechasing, a cricket ground, a golf course, tennis courts, polo, hockey, and football grounds. Early in March we had a Bagdad week. There were polo, football and hockey tournaments, a boxing competition and two days' excellent racing. An interesting event on the second day was the Arab Plate of Rs. 500 for local owners. Twenty ponies entered, and the jockeys with their variety of dress or undress, ranging from the Newmarket cult to Bedouin fashion, top boots or bare toes, with their beaded and tasselled bridles, gay saddle cloths and high peaked saddles, made a great show. A lottery in Bagdad in race week raised Rs. 116,000; ten per cent. went to the Sporting Club and five per cent. to the civil hospital. Those of us who remembered the monotony and stagnation on the Tigris and Euphrates fronts eighteen months ago could no longer complain of being left out of life. On the same day one could see Frank Wootton win a race, Norman Brookes win a tennis match, and Tom Costello spadring or holding the sponge. Bagdad seemed the hub of activities. Forgotten lights of the turf, the rink and the athletic world reappeared there, and the games and sports which one hears are vanishing from old England were resuscitated in the city of the Calipha.

And side by side with these alien activities the old life of Baghdad continues with little change. It is still one of the most unspoilt of Eastern cities. We have brought it peace, security and a measure of wealth but we have not injured its peculiar spirit or traditions. Leave the main thoroughfare and enter the Moslem, Christian or Jewish quarters. Arab, Asnelite, Armenian, Chaldean, Persian, Syrian, Kurd, go their ways pursuing what is essential to them in life in the environment preserved by their ancestors for thousands of years. Romance in the old sense of mystery and remoteness is dying or dead. The war has killed it, and everywhere torn aside the veil. But to anyone who is still interested in the East, Bagdad should be satisfying whether to the eye or to the imagination.

Scripps



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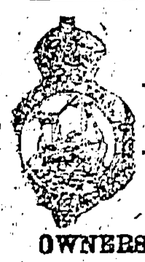

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA		20th Sept.	SAIGON
TJIKINI ...	AMOY	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	JAVA
TJILIWONG ...	KOBE and MOJI	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	MACASSAR
TJIMANOEK ...	CHINGWANTAO	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	JAVA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building Managing Agents [53

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Fortnightly Joint-Service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers To SAN FRANCISCO.	Tons	To Sails.
WILIS	8,000	19th Sept.
REMBRNDT	10,000	28th Sept.

These Superior Passenger Steamer have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

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Telephone 1574-1575-1576. Agents. [352

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The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.—Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, China and Japan, Agents. Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone 312.

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Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG,
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING YOKOHAMA, MANILA,
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. 2046

WEATHER REPORT.

September 15th, at 10.25.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai and Tourane, and is nearly stationary at other reporting stations. It is the lowest over the N. China Sea. At noon yesterday the typhoon was in the vicinity of Kochi.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.38 inches, against an average of 71.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA-COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15TH SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hadodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	29.88	67	50	N	6	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.89	50	95	W	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.87	72	71	NW	2	b
Sharp Peak	"	29.85	78	65	W	1	b
Amoy	"	29.86	80	100	SE	2	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.88	81	96	SE	1	b
Taichu	"	29.86	86	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.94	88	—	—	0	b
Koshun	"	29.85	74	—	E	2	b
Pescadores	"	29.86	73	—	WNW	2	b
Canton	6 a.	29.83	77	91	SSE	1	b
Hongkong	"	29.83	79	78	ESE	1	c
Gap Rock	"	29.81	—	—	SSW	3	c
Macao	"	29.79	77	91	SE	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.79	73	98	S	4	r
Tourane	"	29.80	79	—	NNW	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.86	73	—	WSW	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.82	75	92	—	0	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.82	75	98	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.81	77	91	SW	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.84	75	94	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29.86	73	98	—	0	o
Surigao	"	29.86	77	85	WSW	2	r
Guam	4.20	29.79	—	—	S	2	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.86	78	91	SW	1	o

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, is the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wit.

7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and hundredth.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 15th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.82	29.83	29.81
Temperature ...	83	79	82
Humidity ...	73	78	70
Wind Direction ...	South	SSE	East
" Force ...	2	1	4
Weather ...	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th 86
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th...79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 16th to 22nd September, 1918

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height.	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	16	m 4 38	5 7	0 43 a	2 0
		7 28 a	4 6	11 0 a	4 3
Tues.	17	m 5 51	7 0	1 23 a	1 7
		7 40 a	4 9		
Wed.	18	m 6 53	7 3	m 0 23	3 8
		8 2 a	5 4	2 0 a	1 6
Thurs.	19	m 7 48	7 6	m 1 24	3 2
		8 30 a	5 9	2 34 a	1 6
Fri.	20	m 8 41	7 6	m 2 16	2 5
		9 2 a	6 4	3 7 a	1 8
Satur.	21	m 9 33	7 4	m 3 7	2 0
		9 38 a	6 8	3 40 a	2 1
Sun.	22	m 10 12	7 0	m 3 57	1 6
		10 12 a	7 1	4 12 a	2 4

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
[1

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

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GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
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Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

Just received a Selection of
MAMA DOLLS.
I TALK!!

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ON SALE,

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1918.
With INDEX, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

83

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Sept. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Sept. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO.' LTD.,
Agents.

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. if sailing about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES
		tons	
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	‡ KITANO MARU	15,980	WED 18th Sept 11 A.M.
	‡ SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,520	MON. 14th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† AKI MARU	12,300	SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU	13,780	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ TANGO MARU	9,000	MON. 16th Sept.
	§ HWAH WU	8,500	SAT. 28th Sept.
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN			
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY			For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL			
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO			
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON			

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA
MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
‡ † KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 A.M.
‡ † KATORI MARU ... SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 23 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED., 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS., 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

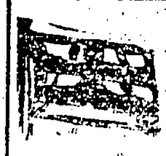
Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—
MARSEILLES LINE— } Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	SATURDAY,	21st Sept. at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU"	MONDAY,	23rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, (calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO (via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Sept. at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry).	(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
October 21st.	November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent. Ice House Street. Tel. 1942

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Foochow ...		Monday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe ...		Monday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon ...		Monday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand ...		Tuesday, 17th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M.; Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok ...		Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 17th Sept., at 5 p.m. ...		Wednesday, 18th, Registration 9.45 A.M.; Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung...		Wednesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, and Formosa via Keelung		Thursday, 19th, Registration 8.45 A.M.; Letters ... 9.30 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via San Francisco ...		Thursday, 19th, Registration... 9.45 A.M.; Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...		Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung ...		Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...		Friday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C. ...		Monday, 23rd, Registration 11.45 A.M.; Letters 12.30 P.M.
Tientsin ...		Monday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	9.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	7.30 A.M.; 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan and Santin...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M.; Regis 5.00 P.M.; Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays; 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.; 5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei ...	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamchun ...	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Macao ...	7.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M.; 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.; 9.30 P.M.
	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki ...	8.00 P.M.	.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

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G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50. 56

WAI KEE.

FLAG. & SAILMAKER.

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Top Floor,
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Telephone No. 1833. 1687

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 14th.

London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer, ...	3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7¾
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/8⅜
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/9½
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	490
Credits, at 4 months' sight	507
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	86⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	159
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	174
On Singapore.—On demand ...	156
On Batavia.—On demand ...	176
On Haiphong.—On demand...	1½% p.m.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	1 % p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand...	42¼
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 5.45 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$43.40
Bar Silver per oz. ...	49½d.

Subsidiary Coins

		per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...		$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10	"	$0.04	"
Canton 20	"	$4.60	Discount
Canton 10	"	$0.00	"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Wednesday, 18th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society Annual Meeting.
Thursday, 19th Sept.:—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session, 1917

Revised by the Members

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Combining Perfection in Quality and Workmanship.

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ...	Francs 45,000,000
Paid Up ...	" 22,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the China Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — André Berthelot
General Manager — A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai — Saigon
Tientsin — Haiphong
Hongkong — Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [147

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital ...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund ...	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1917. [41

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	" 22,500,000
Reserve Funds ...	" 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ...	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anahing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkeu. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow: Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton, Kueiyang, Peking, Kueihu's, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

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Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. 1168

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/-—$15,000,000
Silver ... $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
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E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

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Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

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LONDON COUNTY and WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital	...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	" ...	1,125,000
Paid-up	" ...	562,500
Reserve Fund	" ...	650,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bhara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, KualaLumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [87

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